STATE OF NEVADA
BOB MILLER
Governor

L. H. DODGION
Administrator

PETER G. MORROS
Director

Administration	**(702) 687-4670**
Air Quality	**687-5065**
Mining Regulation and Reclamation	**687-4675**
Water Quality Planning	**687-5883**
Water Pollution Control	**687-5870**
Fax	**687-5856**

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Chemical Hazards Management	**687-5872**
Federal Facilities	**687-5872**
Fax	**885-0868**

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Capitol Complex

333 W. Nye Lane

Carson City, Nevada 89710

December 15, 1993

Jeffery Henes
General Manager
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Dear Mr. Henes:

The enclosed Finding of Alleged Violation and Order are issued by the Administrator of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 459.565 and 459.570. The Nevada Revised Statues require compliance by Nevada Wood Preserving with the terms and conditions of the Order.

The Finding of Alleged Violation and Order relate to the alleged failure of Nevada Wood Preserving to comply with applicable Federal and Nevada Hazardous Waste Management regulations.

Any violations of the terms of this Order could subject Nevada Wood Preserving to an action pursuant to 459.565, 459.570, 459.585, and Section 3008 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

If you require professional and/or technical assistance please contact the NDEP Consultant Certification Branch at (702) 687-4670 for a listing of known consultants and contractors who can perform various site related tasks. A detailed version of the guidelines for selecting a consultant/contractor may be obtained from the American Consulting Engineers Council, 1015 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

Questions regarding this matter may be directed to Corey-Lynn Kern at (702) 687-4670 ext.3059.

Sincerely,

for Jolaine Johnson, P.E.
Chief
Bureau of Waste Management

JAJ\NLA\CLK:hml

Enclosures

Certified Mail #:P 668 463 413

cc: U.S. EPA Region IX
L.H. Dodgion
Selma Wood Preserving
Environmental Commission
Press Release
File
Dick Reavis
Marvin Carr, Lyon County

FINDING OF ALLEGED VIOLATION

This Finding is made on the basis of the following facts to wit:

A. The State of Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection (DEP), has the power and duty to administer and enforce the provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 459.400 to 459.600, inclusive, and all rules, regulations and standards promulgated by the State Environmental Commission and all orders and permits promulgated by the Department, and is authorized by NRS 459.565 and NRS 459.570 to make Findings and issue Orders.

B. On September 29 & 30, 1993, Division staff performed a RCRA Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) of Nevada Wood Preserving to determine compliance with Federal and State hazardous waste management regulations. A copy of the report is attached and hereby made a part of this Finding.

C. Information gathered by Division staff indicated that Nevada Wood Preserving is allegedly in violation of the following provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) and the 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) which have been adopted by reference in accordance with NAC 444.8632:

1. **NRS 459.515 CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY WITHOUT A PERMIT:**

   Failure to obtain a permit from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection for accumulation of hazardous waste for greater than 90 days in the hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks including the sumps and allegedly discharged a hazardous waste (PCP, CCA, Copper Napthenate) to the environment through improper maintenance of the drip pad and sumps.

2. **NAC 444 SECTION 2 INSPECTION RECORDS**

   Failure to maintain a written record of the containers and tank inspections conducted. The records must be kept on site for three years and must include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.

3. **NAC 444.8671 LABELING OF CONTAINERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATED OR STORED ON SITE.**

Failure to include on the label the Hazardous Waste Number assigned by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (photos 15, 25, 27, 28, 30 - 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 51).

4. **NAC 444.8655 ACQUISITION, PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MANIFESTS (§ 262.40(a)).**

Failure to maintain a copy of the manifest signed by the designated facility (see attachment 9).

NAC 444.8632 COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Failure to comply with all the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Parts 2, 124, and 260 to 270, inclusive, including:

5. **§ 262.11 HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION.**

Failure to perform a hazardous waste determination on hazardous waste stored in drums in the hazardous waste accumulation area (photos 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 41, 42). Waste sent off site the previous two years was not properly categorized.

6. **§ 262.20 (a) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Failure to prepare a complete manifest prior to transporting hazardous waste to Safety Kleen. See Attachment 8.

7. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with the requirements of Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 265 (§265.171).**

Failure to maintain hazardous waste containers in good condition (photo 30, 31).

8. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with the requirements of Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 265 (§265.172).**

Failure to use compatible containers with the hazardous waste stored in them (photo 31).

9. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.173(a)&(b)).**

(a) Failure to store containers of hazardous waste at the 90 day accumulation area, closed except when it is necessary to add or remove waste (photo 15, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 41, 42, 51).

(b) Failure to keep the containers holding hazardous waste closed and stored in a manner that would prevent them from rupturing or leaking (photo 30).

10. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.174).**

Failure to inspect where the hazardous waste containers are accumulated, at least weekly, looking for leaks and deterioration by corrosion or other factors.

11. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.177 (c)).**

Failure to separate hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, or open tanks by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device (photos 27, 28, 29).

12. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.192.**

Failure to provide a written assessment reviewed and certified by an independent qualified registered professional engineer that attests to the tank systems integrity. This assessment must determine that the tank system (including ancillary equipment) is adequately designed and has sufficient structural strength and compatibility with the waste to be stored or treated to ensure that it will not collapse, rupture, or fail. Failure to have an independent, qualified, registered professional engineer inspect the tank systems for

discrepancies and perform tightness tests on all tanks, sumps and ancillary equipment. Failure to certify tank design and installation by a certified corrosion expert.

13. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.193.**

Failure to prevent the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to the environment by failing to provide secondary containment free of cracks or gaps (see photo 51). Failure to slope or otherwise operate the secondary containment to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. (See photos 15, 27 - 28, 30 - 38).

14. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.194.**

Failure to comply with general operating requirements by placing hazardous waste in a tank system that has caused the tank and its ancillary equipment to leak. See photos 31 - 36.

15. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.195.**

Failure to inspect aboveground portions of tank system (water tanks and water sludge tanks) for corrosion or releases of waste.

16. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.196.**

Failure to immediately remove from service the tank system from which there has been a leak and to immediately stop the flow of hazardous waste into the tank system and inspect the system to determine the cause of the release. Failure to remove the waste from the leaking tank and failure to remove the leaking material from the secondary containment system. Failure to repair the leaking tank and piping before returning to service. See photos 30 - 32.

17. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii)(A) ACCUMULATION TIME;**

Failure to maintain records that describe procedures followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days. See Attachment 2.

18. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.440(c)(1))**

Failure to maintain a written contingency plan, for infrequent and incidental drippage in the storage yard, that describes how NWP will respond immediately to the discharge of infrequent and incidental drippage. See photo 53.

19. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.441(a))**

Failure to obtain and keep on file at the facility a adequate written assessment of the existing drip pad that describes how the drip pad meets all of the requirements of § 265 Subpart W. The written assessment must be reviewed and certified by an independent, qualified registered professional engineer that attests to the results of the assessment and reviewed, updated and recertified annually until all upgrades, repairs or modifications are complete. See Attachment 3 and 4.

20. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(3))**

Failure to install a curb or berm around the perimeter of the drip pad. See photos 19, 50, 52, and 54.

21. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(4)(i))**

Failure to seal the drip pads with a surface material with a hydraulic conductivity demonstrated to be less than or equal to 1 X 10-7 centimeters per second. See Attachment 4.

Failure to maintain the drip pads free of cracks and gaps that could affect its hydraulic conductivity. See photos 47 and 48.

22. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(4)(ii))**

Failure to obtain and keep a written assessment of the drip pad that documents the extent to which the drip pad meets the design and operating standards of § 265.443 and that is reviewed and certified by an independent qualified registered professional engineer. See Attachments 3 and 4. Failure to update and recertify the written assessment annually.

23. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(5))**

Failure to maintain a drip pad that is of sufficient structural strength and thickness to prevent failure due to physical contact, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operations, e.g. variable and moving loads such as vehicle traffic, movement of wood, etc. See photos 47 and 48.

24. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(c))**

Failure to maintain the drip pad free of cracks and gaps that could cause hazardous waste to be released from the drip pad. See photos 47 and 48.

25. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(g))**

Failure to evaluate and obtain a statement from an independent, qualified registered professional engineer certifying that the drip pad meets the design requirements for paragraphs (a) through (f) of § 265.443. See attachments 3 and 4.

26. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(i))**

Failure to document the cleaning procedures used to clean the drip pad. See Attachment 2.

27. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(k))**

Failure to document that all treated wood from pressure and non-pressure processes was held on the drip pad until drippage ceased. See Attachment 5.

28. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(m))**

Failure to record a discovery of a release of hazardous waste in the facility operating log; Failure to note what steps need to be taken to repair the drip pad, remove any leakage from below the drip pad, and failure to establish a schedule for accomplishing the clean up and repairs. Failure to notify NDEP of the condition.

29. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(n))**

Failure to maintain as part of the operating log, documentation of past operating and waste handling practices, including identification of preservative formulations used in the past, and a description of treated wood storage and handling practices.

30. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.444)**

Failure to inspect cover systems (sealant coatings) during installation for uniformity, damage, and imperfections. Failure to inspect covers after installation to ensure tight seams and joints.

31. **§ 262.34 (a)(2) ACCUMULATION TIME**

Failure to mark each container, in a clear and visible manner, with the date upon which each period of accumulation begins (photos 15, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 51).

32. **§ 262.34 (a)(3) ACCUMULATION TIME**

Failure to mark hazardous waste tanks and containers, in the 90 day accumulation areas, with the words "Hazardous Waste" (photos 15, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 51).

33. **§ 262.34(a)(4) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with 40 CFR § 265.16 Personnel training.**

Failure to provide adequate training to personnel who handle hazardous waste and failure to maintain personnel training documentation on-site.

34. **§ 262.34(a)(4) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with 40 CFR Subpart C-Preparedness and Prevention § 265.31-§ 265.37.**

Failure to maintain the facility to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment. (See photos 10, 25 - 37). NWP failed to provide spill control equipment, decontamination equipment, adequate aisle space (see photos 25 - 37), and a communication system in the hazardous waste 90 day accumulation area. Local hospitals had not been informed of the types of potential injuries or illnesses from the exposure of the hazardous wastes generated at NWP.

35. **§ 262.34(a)(4) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with 40 CFR PART 265 Subpart D-Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures.**

Failure to have an adequate Contingency Plan on-site (see Attachment 11).

36. **§ 262.34 (c)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.173(a)).**

Failure to store containers of hazardous waste closed, at the point of generation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste (photos 39, 40).

37. **§ 262.34 (c)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME.**

Failure to mark hazardous waste containers, at the point of generation, with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the waste (photos 39, 40).

38. **§ 262.42 (a)(2) EXCEPTION REPORTING**

Failure to submit an Exception Report to NDEP when the generator did not receive a copy of the manifest with a handwritten signature from the designated receiving facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter (attachment 9).

39. **SECTION 3010 OF RCRA NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITIES.**

Failure to update the Hazardous Waste Activity Form, EPA form 8700-12, to include the new hazardous waste numbers generated, and change the status of the facility to large quantity generator.

40. **NRS 445.221 INJECTION OF FLUIDS THROUGH WELL OR DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANT WITHOUT PERMIT PROHIBITED**

Allowed a discharge of a pollutant from a point source that could be carried into the waters of the state by any means (see photos 43, 44, 45).

Based upon the facts identified in Paragraphs B & C above, the Division has determined that Nevada Wood Preserving is allegedly in violation of the Nevada Revised Statutes, the Nevada Administrative Code and the 40 Code of Federal Regulations as outlined in this Finding of Alleged Violation.

12/15/93
Date

Nancy L Alvarez
Nancy Alvarez
RCRA Compliance and Enforcement
Bureau of Waste Management

ORDER

The following Order is issued this date, pursuant to the powers and duties vested in the Director by the Nevada Revised Statutes in accordance with NRS 459.565 and 459.570 and issued by the Administrator of the Division of Environmental Protection pursuant to the authority delegated to him by the Director.

On the basis of the Finding of Alleged Violation attached hereto and made a part of this Order, the Administrator has determined that Nevada Wood Preserving is allegedly in violation of Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 459.515, 445.221, Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 444.8632, 444 Section 2, 444.8655, 444.8671, and the 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 262.11, § 262.20, § 262.34 , § 262.42, and RCRA 3010 as identified in paragraph C of the Finding of Alleged Violation.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED

Nevada Wood Preserving shall:

1. Immediately Cease and Desist from the use and operation of the hazardous waste tank system in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Subpart J, § 265.196.

2. Submit a Corrective Action Plan with a compliance schedule which describes how and when the facility will correct each violation noted in the Finding by January 21, 1994. Remediation will follow an approved Corrective Action Plan (by NDEP) and be implemented by March 18, 1994. A tank assessment following the requirements of Subpart J of the 40 CFR (265.192) and a drip pad assessment in accordance with Subpart W of the 40 CFR (265.441(a), 265.443(a)(4)(ii) and 265.443(g)) shall be brought to the enforcement hearing on February 1, 1994. In addition an accurate facility plot plan that delineates the location of all hazardous waste sumps and hazardous waste tanks is required at the enforcement hearing.

3. NWP is allegedly in violation of NRS 445.221, NRS 459.515 and shall include in the plan within the above specified dates a section addressing the remediation (see attachment 13, technical addendum) of contaminated soils outside the equipment maintenance yard and under the diesel tank (photos 43, 44, 45) and below the drip pads.

4. By January 26, 1994, contact Corey-Lynn Kern at (702) 687-4670 extension 3059 to confirm that on February 1, 1994 at 10:00 a.m. a representative for Nevada Wood

Preserving shall attend an Enforcement Conference at the Division office, 123 W. Nye Lane, Carson City, to review the facts on which this Finding of Alleged Violation and Order are based; and

5. Submit all documents and reports required by this Order to Corey-Lynn Kern, Division of Environmental Protection, Waste Management Bureau, Capitol Complex, Carson City, Nv. 89710.

12/15/93
Date

for Jolaine Johnson, P.E.
Chief
Bureau of Waste Management

RCRA COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION REPORT

NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

WASTE MANAGEMENT BUREAU

Facility:	Nevada Wood Preserving 1650 Spruce Ave. Silver Springs, Nevada 89429
EPA ID Number:	NVD982030520
Inspection date:	September 29 and 30, 1993
Inspectors:	Nancy Alvarez RCRA Facility Branch Bureau of Waste Management (702) 687-4670 Clint Case Bureau of Federal Facilities Carson City, Nevada Corey-Lynn Kern Compliance & Enforcement Branch Bureau of Waste Management
Facility Representative:	Jeffrey H. Henes, General Manager
Report Prepared By:	Nancy Alvarez
Report Date:	December 8, 1993

Table of Contents

Nevada Wood Preserving

1.0 Introduction

On September 29 and 30, 1993, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) staff performed a Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) at the Nevada Wood Preserving (NWP) facility located in Silver Springs, Nevada. The CEI is the primary mechanism for assessing compliance with applicable state and federal hazardous waste regulations.

2.0 Facility Background

2.1 Facility Description

Nevada Wood Preserving is engaged in the manufacture of full length preservative treated wood products, primarily utility poles from 20' to 105' in length. Other commodities include agricultural wood and fencing, and lumber and timbers for building construction.

Three wood preservatives are used at Nevada Wood Preserving: copper naphthenate mixed with #2 diesel oil, pentachlorophenol mixed with #2 diesel oil, and Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) mixed with water.

2.2 Summary of Previous Involvement

Nevada Wood Preserving was made aware of the new hazardous waste listings and drip pad requirements by NDEP in letters dated December 20, 1990, and February 11, 1991. In addition, NWP was invited and attended an EPA Satellite Training on the new regulations on August 22, 1991.

NDEP staff performed a site visit of Nevada Wood Preserving on July 25, 1991, to determine the waste streams generated at the facility. As noted in the inspection report dated July 29, 1991, CCA and copper naphthenate were used as wood preservatives. Wastes generated from using CCA were classified as hazardous waste with the F035 listing under the wood preserving rule. The inspectors were not looking for compliance with the hazardous waste regulations since F035 was not effective in Nevada at the time of the inspection.

2.3 Regulatory Status

The first "notification for hazardous waste activity" (EPA form 8700-12) was submitted in 1986 or 1987 for D004 and D007. According to previous management at NWP, the waste did not fail TCLP for arsenic or chromium and hence the waste generated was not considered a hazardous waste. EPA finalized the rule for wood preserving waste numbers F032 and F035 on December 6, 1990, with an effective date of June 6, 1991 for F032 and for F035 the effective date was the date of adoption by the state. NWP submitted a notification form for F035 on August 5, 1991, and

checked the box for large quantity generator. F035 became effective in Nevada after the rule was adopted on January 2, 1992. The latest form was signed March 13, 1992, and lists F032, D037 and K001. NWP changed the generator status to small quantity generator, which means only 100 to 1000 kg of hazardous waste is generated per month.

The effective date for F032 was June 6, 1991 in Nevada. The F032 listing was promulgated pursuant to HSWA and therefore was effective in all states and enforceable by EPA. The F032 listing was adopted by Nevada and effective as a state waste in January 2, 1992. According to the plant manager, pentachlorophenol preservative was added to the NWP process in approximately September 1991. NWP submitted the notification for F032 in March 1992. Manifests to US Ecology first noted the F032 EPA hazardous waste code in September 1992. NWP believes that the waste shipped to US Ecology should have included the F032 listing for manifests dated 11/2/91, 3/5/92, 4/23/92, and 7/8/92 (Violation 5). The F032 listing is very broad and covers most of the waste generated from a wood preserving plant using pentachlorophenol. In addition, NWP should have submitted a new notification form including the F032 listing sometime around September 1991, but before any waste subject to the F032 listing was sent off site (Violation 39).

NWP is required to submit a subsequent notification since it was determined during the inspection that the company is a large quantity generator. In addition, all the appropriate hazardous waste codes for wastes generated at the facility should be listed on the notification form.

3.0 INSPECTION

3.1 Facility Inspection

On September 29 and 39, 1993, a Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) was conducted at Nevada Wood Preserving.

The waste streams identified by the generator at the facility were F035, F032, waste petroleum naphtha (Safety Kleen solvent), and used motor oil (which is added to the penta-petro work tanks).

During the record review it was determined that NWP is a large quantity generator. NWP generates over 2200 pounds a month of hazardous waste filter cake classified as F032 and F035.

Processing Area (Photos 1 - 39)

Inspectors noted liquid on the concrete, and leaks from piping associated with tanks and treatment cylinders. See photos 37, 38, and 39. Leaks of from process equipment should be cleaned up immediately. Leaking material is regulated as hazardous waste once it is removed. The facility contingency plan should cover leaks from process equipment. (Violation 34 and 35)

Sump Pits and Tanks (Photos 1, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38)

Tanks, sumps and other collection devices used in conjunction with drip pads must meet the requirements of 40 CFR Subpart J. Tank systems, including sumps, that serve as part of a secondary containment system to collect or contain releases of hazardous waste must meet the requirements of 40 CFR Subpart J. At NWP, there is one drip pad pit, three door pits associated with each treating cylinder, two side pits, one boiler pit, and one filter press pit. There are several storage and treatment tanks that hold rain water and waste water from the pads and the pits. See site layout in Section 6.

The liquid from the pits associated with cylinders 1 and 2 is pumped through a sock filter and then pumped into the water sludge tanks (there are 2 tanks). The liquid from these tanks is pumped through the filter press. From the filter press, the liquid mixture of oil and water goes to the filter press pit and then is pumped into the water tanks. The liquid is allowed to separate for one week. The oil is on top, the water is on the bottom, and an emulsion layer is in the middle. The oil off the top is skimmed off and pumped directly to a penta-petro solution work tank. The clean water is pumped out of the tank and passes through an open top inspection tank. The clean water pumped from the water tanks is put into the CCA solution tank or an empty water tank. The water is observed by a site employee and the water is pumped until the clean water ends and the emulsion layer is observed. The emulsion layer is pumped into the water sludge tanks which then is pumped through the filter press.

Water from the two pits associated with the CCA cylinder is pumped directly to the CCA solution tanks or an empty clean water tank.

Rainwater that is collected in the pits is put into empty water tanks. NWP tries to keep the rainwater separate from other water generated at the site. According to the regulations, rainwater that is collected on drip pads and conveyed to a collection system would be considered a hazardous waste if it contacts preservative formulations or listed waste from wood preserving operations.

§ 261.4(a)(9) excludes from the definition of solid waste, spent wood preserving solutions and waste waters that have been reclaimed and are reused for their intended purpose. For example, waters that are reclaimed and reused as makeup water in the work tank to dilute concentrated commercial formulations are excluded. The language of the exclusion is clear that both spent preserving solutions and wastewater are solid and hazardous waste until they are reclaimed (normally by filtration), but cease being solid wastes once reclamation is completed if the reclaimed material is used to treat wood (upon reinsertion in the process - to a work or storage tank that delivers formulation to the treatment cylinder or

tank). In other words, drippage and wastewaters that escape from the process and are unfit for use until they can be decontaminated by filtering or other means are types of spent material, and the purification step is a type of reclamation.

Hazardous waste is not treated or stored in tanks for 90 days or less under the generator accumulation provisions of 40 CFR 262.34. (Violation 1) Hazardous waste tanks and sumps are not labeled or marked clearly with the words "Hazardous Waste." (Violation 32) As previously stated all tanks and sumps holding hazardous waste from the pad or process area prior to reclamation must meet the requirement of 265 Subpart J. Sumps that are a part of secondary containment must meet the standards for hazardous waste tanks, however, they do not need secondary containment. The waste must be removed at least once every 90 days from the primary tank/sump. This would include any sludge that accumulates at the bottom of the tanks and sumps. Hazardous waste in secondary containment must be removed immediately.

Sludge that is cleaned out from the bottom of the oil/water separation tanks or any other bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use pentachlorophenol should have the EPA hazardous waste number K001. No waste has been manifested from the site with the K001 listing. In the future if these tanks are cleaned out the waste must be manifested with the K001 listing. Waste classified as K001 is subject to the Land Disposal Restrictions and is prohibited from land disposal unless the appropriate treatment standards have been met.

According to Jeff Henes, Plant Manager, the liquid in the pits is pumped daily. However, the pits are cleaned out twice a year which generates a sludge material. The pits, water tanks and water sludge tanks should be cleaned out every 90 days. (Violation 1)

Nevada Wood Preserving does not have a written tanks assessment, reviewed and certified by an independent, qualified, registered professional engineer attesting that the tanks, sumps and components (including secondary containment) have sufficient structural integrity and are acceptable for the storage and treatment of hazardous waste. (Violation 12) In addition, an independent, qualified, registered professional engineer has not inspected the sumps, tanks and components for discrepancies and certify the results. (Violation 12) The tanks, sumps and ancillary equipment have not been tested for tightness by an independent, qualified, registered, professional engineer. (Violation 12) In addition, ancillary equipment must be supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stress, and corrosion protection must be installed if determined to be required during the written assessment. A corrosion expert must certify the design and installation of the tank systems. (Violatin 12) NWP must keep on file written statements by those persons required to certify the design of the tank system and supervise the installation, inspection and testing of the tanks to attest that the tanks were

properly designed and installed and all repairs were performed.

Other requirements include secondary containment for tanks, sumps and ancillary equipment, general operating requirements, daily inspections with written reports, response to leaks and spills, and storage of ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes.

On 9/29/93, inspectors were informed that the detection ports for the pits were checked weekly. On 11/22/93, the lead inspector was informed that detection ports were inspected daily and the inspection reports are in Attachment 7. Statements made by the plant manager appear to be inconsistent. However, the inspection reports in Attachment 7 are inadequate since they do not indicate the time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, and an explanation of observations made (Violation 2). Inspections must be conducted and records maintained for the water sludge tanks and the water tanks (Violation 2 and 15).

The water sludge tank shown in photos 30 and 31 was leaking waste from the bottom. It is possible that the waste in the tank is not compatible with the tank's construction materials. Once NWP realized the tank was leaking waste, the tank should have been removed from service immediately and the hazardous waste removed from the tank. The tank should be repaired before returning the tank system to service. (Violation 14 and 16)

It did not appear that any of the tanks were bolted to the ground to prevent overturning or sliding in the event of an earthquake. Piping from the tanks was leaking. See photos 32-36. (Violation 14)

The secondary containment was not maintained free of cracks. See photo 51 and 39. (Violation 13) Free standing hazardous waste was observed in the secondary containment. See photos 15, 27 - 28 and 30 - 38. (Violation 13) The secondary containment must be sloped or operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. (Violation 13) The professional engineer should determine if the waste is compatible with the construction material of the sumps acting as part of secondary containment. Also, the entire secondary containment area must be inspected daily since it is part of the "tank system." (Violation 15)

In addition to the pits, water tanks and water sludge tanks that are regulated as hazardous waste tanks or secondary containment, there are at least 13 other work tanks on site. These include two tanks for blending the pentachlorophenol and #2 diesel, four penta-petrol solution work tanks, one CCA concentrate tank, two CCA solution tanks, one copper naphthenate concentrate tank, two copper naphthenate work tanks and one diesel tank.

Hazardous waste accumulation areas and Points of Generation
(Photos 15, 25, 27 - 32, 41, 42, and 51)

The hazardous waste accumulation area contained approximately 30 drums waiting to be run through the filter press. The drums contained sludge material from clean out of the penta-petro solution work tank located near the filter presses. (The second penta-petro work tank from the right of the filter presses shown on the site layout in section 6). According to NWP, the penta-petro solution work tanks are cleaned out twice a year taking about ten days to get through the process. This material is a hazardous waste and has EPA hazardous waste number F032. Several of these drums were left open, a few were on pallets, none of the drums were labeled (missing the words "hazardous waste," the EPA hazardous waste number, and the accumulation start date), and numerous drums were leaking and corroding. (Violation 3, 7, 8, 9, 31, 32) The solid pentachlorophenol was stored next to the leaking waste drums. Jeff Henes stated that the pH of the waste leaking from the drums was around 12, therefore, this material would be incompatible with the solid pentachlorophenol. (Violation 11) See photos 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 51, and Attachment 12 for MSDS for Pentachlorophenol. NDEP believes that the F032 waste should also be tested for TCLP pentachlorophenol (Violation 5).

Photo 26 shows 5 drums of sludge material from clean out of the copper naphthenate, CCA tanks, or separation tanks. If this material is from the CCA tanks, it would be a hazardous waste with code F035. Sludge from CCA work tanks should be tested for TCLP arsenic and chromium. If it is from the oil/water separation tanks, it would be K001 and subject to the Land Disposal Restrictions. According to Jeff Henes, the work tanks are cleaned out twice a year.

The waste filter cake (F032/F035) was stored in an open twenty cubic yard roll-off bin without labeling (missing the words "hazardous waste," the EPA hazardous waste number, and the accumulation start date). See photos 41 and 42. (Violation 3, 9, 31, 32) Prior to putting the waste in the roll-off bin, waste is stored in an open container missing proper labelling (missing the words "hazardous waste," the EPA hazardous waste number, and the accumulation start date) for one day or until dry to allow for evaporation. See photo 42 and Violations 3, 9, 31, and 32. After review of the manifests, it appears that the hazardous waste in the bin has in the past been shipped off before the 90 day accumulation period ends. F032 waste should be tested for TCLP pentachlorophenol. (Violation 5)

A large open container without labelling (missing the words "hazardous waste," the EPA hazardous waste number, and the accumulation start date) holds a sludge material. This waste probably meets the definition for F032/F035 waste. See photo 15 and violations 3, 9, 31, and 32.

Inspections are not performed for containers (including the 20

cubic yard roll-off bin) in the 90 day accumulation areas and written records of inspections are not maintained. (Violation 2 and 10) NWP should make sure that waste accumulated on site is not stored for longer than 90 days in containers.

Waste is accumulated near the points of generation in open, unlabelled containers (missing the words "hazardous waste" or words that describe the waste). This waste probably meets the definition of F032. See photos 39 and 40 and violations 36 and 37.

Drip Pad (Photos 47 - 54)

262.34(a)(1)(iii):

Generators of wood preserving wastes are not required to operate under interim status or to obtain RCRA permits for their drip pads provided that:

(1) All wastes are removed from the pad and the associated collection system at least once every 90 days;

(2) The drip pad meets all the technical design and operating standards for drip pads included in Subpart W of part 265 (§265.440 through 265.445); and

(3) the generator complies with certain record keeping requirements related to documenting proper waste removal from the drip pad.

NWP does not maintain, as required, a written description of all procedures that will be followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least every 90 days. (Violation 17) According Jeff Henes, NWP currently sweeps the drip pad daily, portions of the drip pad are rinsed with water daily such that the entire pad is rinsed each week, and the liquid in the sumps is pumped out every shift. According to Jeff Henes, the sumps are cleaned out twice a year which generates sludge material.

NWP must document each waste removal by recording, at a minimum, the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system, and the date and time of removal. NWP uses a form to document waste removed from the drip pad and collection system. See Attachment 2. According to Jeff Henes, this form is filled out once a week. The form should be used to document each waste removal from the drip pad and sump or collection system. One form could be used per day.

265.440(a):

NWP operates "existing" drip pads associated with cylinders 1 and 2. See site layout in Section 6. Cylinder 1 uses only the pentachlorophenol wood preservative. Cylinder 2 uses both the pentachlorophenol and copper naphthenate wood preservatives. NWP operates a "new" drip pad associated with cylinder 3 since it was built after December 6, 1990. Cylinder 3 uses only CCA. The cylinder and drip pad was built in June 1993. A "drip pad" is

defined in the regulations as "an engineering structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative drippage from treated wood, precipitation, and surface water run-on to associated collection systems at wood preserving plants."

265.441(a):

To ensure that existing pads are structurally sound and capable of containing hazardous waste, the regulations require that owners and operators of existing drip pads complete an assessment of the integrity of their drip pads with regard to all the Subpart W standards. The written assessment must be reviewed and certified (approved) by an independent, qualified registered professional engineer. The assessment was to be completed by 1/2/92 for NWP. During the inspection, NWP gave inspectors a letter dated 2/3/92 and signed and stamped by professional engineer that lists "observations and comments regarding the pad" that correspond to the requirements of § 265.443(a) (1) - (4). See Attachment 3. This letter does not document the extent to which the pad meets the requirements of § 265.443(a)(5), 265.443 (c)-(n), 265.444, and 265.440(c). Therefore, NWP does not have an assessment on file at the facility that documents the extent to which the "existing" drip pads and collection systems meet each of the design and operating standards of § 265 Subpart W except the standards specified in § 265.443(b). (Violation 19)

265.442(a)

The drip pad associated with the CCA cylinder is a new drip pad and must be designed, installed, and operated to meet all the applicable requirements of § 265.443 (except 265.443(a)(4) or 265.443(b)), 265.444 and 265.445.

265.443(a)(1),(2)&(3):

The drip pads at NWP are constructed of concrete and are constructed to slope inward and towards the collection sumps. The drip pads do not have a curb or berm around the perimeter. See photos 19, 50, 52, and 54. (Violation 20)

265.443(a)(4):

Existing drip pads must be sealed with a surface material that has a hydraulic conductivity of less than or equal to 1 x (10)-7 cm/sec. Tests results of the Image 2000 Hydra-Dam sealant indicate test specimens that were treated with a ratio mix of one part water with one part Hydra-Dam Sealer concentrate had no penetration of moisture or water. NWP gave NDEP inspectors a letter signed by a P.E. and dated 10/30/92 which describes the installation of the Hydra-Dam 2500 sealant. See Attachment 4. The P.E. describes the application procedures (pad washed, etched with acid, washed again, cracks sealed, then sealer was applied) which follows the installation instructions on the Hydra-Dam Sealer product label. See Attachment 4. The P.E. states, "5. The Hydra-Dam 2500 sealer was then applied in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations." According the product label, when using the sealer as an in-slab moisture barrier, the concentrate is diluted

with water to a ratio of four parts water to one part Hydra-Dam 2500 concentrate. When using the sealer as a final surface sealer, the concentrate is diluted with water to a mix ratio of one part Hydra-Dam 2500 to 2 parts water. Therefore, the test results provided by Image 2000 and NWP do not show that the sealant used by NWP meets the hydraulic conductivity required. (Violation 21) EPA identified ASTM Method E-96 Procedure E as an accepted method for measuring the infiltration rate of water vapor into a drip pad surface.

The surface material is not maintained free of cracks and gaps that will increase the hydraulic conductivity of drip pad sealant covers above the 1 x 10-7 cm/sec level and lead to a potential for releases to the environment. See photos 47 and 48. (Violation 21) After review of the MSDS and product label for Hyrda-Dam Sealant (see Attachment 4), the sealant appears to be chemically compatible with the preservatives used at NWP as long as it is installed properly.

The regulations require an annual certified written assessment of the drip pad's compliance with the regulatory standards of § 265.443 for drip pads using surface protection (sealants) instead of synthetic liners and leachate collection/detection systems. The letters signed by a P.E. dated 2/3/92 and 10/2/92, do not document the extent to which the drip pad meets the design and operating standards of § 265.443 for the drip pads associated with cylinders using Copper Naphthenate and pentachlorophenol. The drip pads have not been inspected and certified every year by an independent qualified registered P.E. to attest to the results of the evaluation. (Violation 22)

The letters dated 2/3/92 and 10/2/92 were prepared prior to installation of the new drip pad associated with the CCA cylinder. Therefore, there is no written assessment of the drip pad associated with the CCA cylinder that evaluates and documents the extent to which the drip pad meets the design and operating standards of § 265.443. (Violation 22) The assessment must be reviewed and certified by an independent, qualified registered professional engineer that attests to the results of the evaluation.

<u>265.443(a)(5):</u>

The P.E. signed letter dated 2/3/92 states that "the pad construction is designed to withstand the loads applied by stored wood and equipment operation on the pad." Cracks were observed in the drip pad that were long and are approximately 1 to 2 inches deep. See photos 47 and 48. These cracks are not hairline cracks or microfractures. These cracks indicate the concrete cannot withstand the stress of daily operations and climatic conditions. The P.E. must provide structural calculations showing that the pad is designed for the stresses acting on the pad. (Violation 23)

<u>265.443(c):</u>

The pads are not maintained such that they remain free of

cracks and gaps that could cause hazardous waste to be released from the drip pad. See photos 47 and 48. (Violation 24) NDEP suspects that these cracks have been there for longer than one week. See further discussion below.

265.443(d):

The P.E. describes that "drippage and stormwater falling on the pad is collected through a series of track drains and transported to several double lined sumps. Fluids collected in the sumps are pumped to steel holding tanks within in the process containment area where they are later used for process makeup water."

265.443(e)&(f):

The P.E. did not document the extent to which the run-on control system is capable of preventing flow onto the drip pad during peak discharge from at least a 24-hour, 25-year storm or document that the system has sufficient excess capacity to contain any run-on that might enter the system. See Attachment 3. The P.E. did not document to the extent to which the run-off management system can collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm. The P.E. merely states "no fluids will flow off the pad," and argues "that all edges of the pad are above the surrounding ground, and any precipitation falling on areas outside the pad is direct away from the pad." See Attachment 3. (Violations 19, 22, 25)

265.443(g):

The signed letters from the P.E. do not include a statement certifying that the design of the "new" and "existing" drip pads meet the requirements of §265.443(a) - (f) except (b). The letters only list observations and comments concerning the drip pad. (Violation 25)

265.443(h):

According to Jeff Henes, all sumps associated with the collection system are pumped daily. NWP has several water tanks used to store liquid from the sumps.

265.443(i):

Cleaning of drip pads is required in a manner and frequency to be determined on a facility specific basis by the owner or operator to allow weekly inspections of the entire surface of the drip pad without interference or hindrance from accumulated residues of hazardous waste or other materials on the drip pad. According to Jeff Henes, the entire pad is swept daily. The pad is divided into five sections, and one section is rinsed with water each day. Therefore, the entire pad is rinsed with water each week. The form in Attachment 2 is used to document cleaning of the collection systems and drip pad. It does not specify the cleaning procedure used as required. (Violation 26)

Situations in which preservative accumulates on the drip pad or obscures the drip pad in any manner such that a weekly

inspection of the entire drip pad surface is hindered should require a weekly cleaning. If rinsing the pad with water does not clean the pad to the point the pad can be inspected for hairline cracks, a different cleaning method should be used. Photos 12, 17, 18, 27, 30, and 47 show preservative drippage on the pad that is oily in nature. NDEP has concerns that this drippage will not be removed by rinsing the stained areas with water. NDEP recommends that the drip pads be cleaned by steam cleaning, washing with detergents or appropriate solvents at least once every 90 days to meet the 90 day generator requirements of § 262.34(a)(1)(iii)(A).

265.443(j):

It is recommended that drip pad cleaning be performed more often than weekly and that equipment (forklifts) be dedicated to the drip pad areas to prevent tracking of hazardous waste from drip pads.

265.443(k):

See Attachment 5 for the form used to document the time treated wood is placed on the pad and the time treated wood is removed from the pad. This documentation does not state or certify that drippage ceased prior moving wood off pad. (Violation 27) Jeff Henes stated verbally that treated wood is removed from the pad when they know it is dry (ceased dripping). Jeff Henes stated that the wood in the treatment cylinders goes through a final vacuum step that reduces the amount of drippage generated.

265.443(l):

Sumps are pumped daily as described by Jeff Henes. NWP should train the people that check the sumps so that they check the sumps as soon as possible after storms.

265.443(m):

NDEP suspects there has been a release of hazardous waste to the groundwater from the facility. Attachment 6 shows analytical data for well #2 that contains total phenols at 9 ug/l. The location of well #2 is shown on a site map attached to the NDEP Water Pollution Control Permit #NEV87037 in Attachment 6. Although this well was not observed during the inspection, the site map indicates it is located in the drip pad area. NDEP believes that upon receipt of the analytical results for phenols, NWP should have entered a record into the facility operating log stating that a condition was detected indicating there has been a release of hazardous waste from the drip pad. Any portion of the drip pad that had cracks or a condition that may have caused a release of hazardous waste should have been removed from service. (Violation 28). NDEP reviewed the quarterly monitoring reports submitted to the Bureau of Water Pollution Control and almost all of them state that repairs of the concrete were performed. Photos 47 and 48 show large cracks that were observed during the inspection. Hence, cracks in the concrete could have caused hazardous waste to be released to the subsurface. Steps taken to determine if a release has occurred should have been established. If a condition has lead to a release of hazardous waste, or there has been a release and a

particular condition (e.g., racks or deteriorations) may have caused that release, notifying NDEP of the condition and the steps taken to repair it is required. Cracks shown in photos 47 and 48 should be repaired immediately.

It is imperative that NWP inspect the drip pad at least once every 7 days for large and small (hairline) cracks in the concrete and make repairs of those cracks so that they will not lead to a release of hazardous waste. However, if a condition that could potentially lead to a release in the future is detected (e.g., a hairline crack), no notification is necessary if that condition is not associated with any releases of hazardous waste. In such a case, however, the procedures in 265.443(m) for making repairs in a timely fashion are still applicable.

265.443(n):

No records were available documenting the past operating and waste handling practices. The records must include identification of preservative formulations used in the past, a description of drippage management practices, and a description of treated woods storage and handling practices. (Violation 29)

265.444(a):

The sealant was installed prior to 10/30/92 for drip pads associated with cylinders currently using copper naphthenate and pentachlorophenol. After installation the sealant on the pad was observed by a P.E. as described in a letter dated 10/30/92 in Attachment 4. The P.E. did not note if any problems were observed after installation of the sealant. There is no documentation for installation of sealant for the drip pad associated with CCA. Therefore, it is not known if installation of the sealant was inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections. (Violation 30)

265.444(b):

Because EPA expects that drip pads will crack with time in service, subpart W includes a requirement for inspecting drip pads once every 7 days and after storms and procedures for making repairs in the event that a condition (i.e., a crack or detection of leakage) is recognized that could lead to a release of hazardous waste. A form in Attachment 2 is used to document weekly inspections of the drip pad and collection systems. This form is inadequate and should indicate whether the pads were inspected for deterioration, malfunctions or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems, deterioration or cracking of the drip pad surface, and give the nature and date of the repairs. It is imperative that NWP inspect the drip pad at least once every 7 days for large and small (hairline) cracks in the concrete and make repairs of those cracks so that they will not lead to a release of hazardous waste.

Storage Yard (Photos 19, 42, 44, 50, 52, 53)

According to Jeff Henes, treated wood is stored off the concrete area on the dirt once drippage has ceased. Treated wood is stored on the dirt for one to five days. The contingency plan for drippage in the storage yards (as required by 40 CFR 265.440(c)) was requested by NDEP and was not available for inspection upon request. (Violation 18)

NDEP inspectors walked through all areas where treated wood was stored off the pad and on the dirt. Picture 53 shows incidental drippage from a treated pole stored off the pad on the dirt. Pictures 19, 42, 44, 50 & 53 show treated wood in the distance that is stored off the pad and on the dirt.

40 CFR 265.440(c) requires NWP to maintain and comply with a written contingency plan that describes how the facility will "respond immediately" to the discharge of incidental and infrequent drippage in storage yards. At a minimum, the plan must describe how NWP will do the following: 1) Clean up the drippage; 2) Document the clean-up of the drippage; 3) Retain the documents regarding the clean up for 3 years; and 4) Manage the contaminated media in a manner consistent with federal and state regulations.

During the inspection, NDEP inspectors were given various documents that cover spills (See attachment 10). None of these documents describe how clean ups will be documented, that the documents must be saved for 3 years, or how the waste will be managed. In addition, the description is more for how to clean up spills in stead of drippage from treated wood stored off the drip pad. The description for what to do in the case of a spill in these documents varies and is not consistent. These documents state that treated wood should be stored on the pad and should be covered. Currently, wood is stored off the pad and is not covered.

EPA provides guidance for this requirement through the December 24, 1992, Federal Register preamble discussion. As explained in the preamble, with respect to the word "immediate," the EPA intends, absent extenuating circumstances, that NWP respond to storage yard drippage that occurs when the facility is in operation within one consecutive working day. The facility is considered in operation on any day in which it is treating wood. When NWP is not in operation during a storage yard drippage event, the EPA expects NWP to clean up drippage within 72 hours of occurrences. The regular (daily) checks of storage yards, particularly following the initial storage of newly treated wood, would allow NWP to respond to drippage as required. The responsibility for checking storage yards for drippage is placed on the facility owner or operator. The word "response" is intended to include clean up and removal of preservative drippage from the storage yard which is consistent with regulations. According to EPA, removal of visible drippage from storage yards will satisfy the requirements for immediate response. The regulations do not require sampling and analysis for confirmation of contamination in

storage yards.

With respect to the requirement that the cleanup of incidental drippage in the storage yard be documented, NWP should keep detailed records, including records for each cleanup incident, and keep an annual certification, signed and on company letterhead, that states that all drippage has been cleaned up in accordance with the requirement.

It should be noted that soils, rainwater, and other media that come into contact with listed hazardous waste are themselves hazardous wastes. For example, soil that comes into contact with spent pentachlorophenol formulations at wood preserving plants and is subsequently excavated will carry the appropriate F-listing.

Maintenance Building (Photos 43 - 46)

Staff inspected the maintenance yard and building. Soil staining was observed as shown in photos 43, 44, and 45. The soil staining appears to be from hydrocarbons (i.e., oil, diesel). NDEP has a soil clean up guidance document for hydrocarbons which should be followed for clean up of this area.

Safety Kleen waste is generated inside the maintenance building from a parts cleaner.

3.2 Document Review

The lead inspector requested to review the documents listed in Attachment 1. Document review was limited to manifests, a contingency plan, employee training policy, drip pad certifications, Material Safety Data Sheets, and waste analysis results.

Personnel Training

Nevada Wood Preserving provided NDEP with a training policy from Selma Treating Co. (see attachment 10). The plan was designed to comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. The policy covers safety rules for forklift drivers, treaters, and chemical handling. The policy also highlighted in an outline form personnel protection, chemical hazards and mentioned that training was to be provided for employees who handled hazardous waste. The section pertaining to Chemical Spills contains spill clean-up measures.

There is no documentation in NWP's plan to support any personnel training. (Violation 33) The regulations require that facility personnel must successfully complete a training program within six months and not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements. The owner or operator must have the following documents and records at the facility: job title of each position related to hazardous waste management and the name of the employee filling each job; a written job description for each position; description of the hazardous waste

training and records of all related hazardous waste training including updated annual training. Records on training of current personnel must be kept until closure of the facility and records on former employees must be kept three years from the date the employee last worked.

The NWP training plan is inadequate because it does not cover management of hazardous waste standards and include implementation of the contingency plan. (Violation 33) The actions in the NWP training plan are not consistent with those in their contingency plan. The training program is not designed to ensure that facility personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems.

Preparedness and Prevention

Compliance with this subpart was based on the responses of Jeff Henes, the plant manager at Nevada Wood Preserving and visual observation by the NDEP inspection staff.

The regulations require that a facility must be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human life or the environment. At the time of the inspection, NWP was not maintained in accordance with the regulations as observed in the following areas: visible air emissions were observed and NWP did not have an air permit (see photos 10 and 25), a water sludge tank was leaking around the bottom seal, and throughout the process area multiple drums and pipes were leaking (see photos 25 - 37). (Violation 34)

Equipment is required at facilities that generate hazardous waste to assist in the event of an emergency. NWP's communication equipment consisted of three telephones (located in office, treatment room, and maintenance shop), a Public Address system which is operated from the office, and a radio carried by a person on their safety committee. There was not an alarm system or a communication device in all areas where hazardous waste is generated. The facility did have some ABC fire extinguishers that were maintained, but did not have foam producing equipment or a water spray type system that would be appropriate in a large release. (Violation 34)

Adequate aisle space must be maintained to allow for unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, decontamination equipment, and spill control equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency. Aisle space was lacking in the hazardous waste container accumulation area at NWP which could prevent access to other areas in a emergency. See Photos 27, 28, and 30. (Violation 34)

NWP provided NDEP with a list of emergency numbers that would

be utilized by their facility in an event of a release. NWP had not made arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous wastes handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility. (Violation 34)

Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

The contingency plan presented to NDEP consisted of one page which was not adequate in regards to the requirements of the regulations (see Attachment 11). (Violation 35)

The NWP contingency plan does not cover the following standards: detailed descriptive actions that facility personnel must take in emergency situations as outlined in 40 CFR 265.56, arrangements made with and agreed upon by local police, fire departments, and hospitals; a list and description (including capabilities) of all the emergency equipment at the facility and its location, an evacuation plan that describes signals to be used to begin evacuation, and evacuation routes with alternative routes. The plan does not clearly state the name and address of the emergency coordinator and other personnel in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates. The emergency coordinator is not familiar with the location and characteristics of waste within the facility. The emergency coordinator and his/her responsibilities are not defined in the current contingency plan provided to NDEP.

Manifests/Exception Reports

During the inspection, Nevada Wood Preserving provided inspectors with manifests from 1991 through August 1993. The manifest regulations specify that a generator must not treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transportation, hazardous waste without the following: an EPA identification number, and an EPA manifest form with enough copies for the generator, transporter, designated facility, and return copy signed by the designated facility that is sent back to the generator. NWP did not have manifests for hazardous waste they sent to Safety Kleen. The shipping documents for Safety Kleen waste in Attachment 8 show that NWP identified themselves as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator and small quantity generator thus the wastes were shipped under a tolling agreement with Safety Kleen. However, since NWP is a large quantity generator they must ship all hazardous waste under a manifest. (Violation 6) In addition, NWP did not have copies of manifests returned from US Ecology with facility signatures for 9 out of 11 manifests. See Attachment 9. (Violation 4) No exception reports have been submitted to NDEP indicating that the generator has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature from the designated facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. (Violation 38)

Manifests for 1991, 1992 and 1993 for shipments to US Ecology

did not use the proper shipping name. See Attachment 9. The DOT regulations specify that when "RQ Hazardous waste, solid, N.O.S., Orm-E NA9189" is used, the shipping name must include in parenthesis either: 1) the name of the hazardous substance listed in the appendix, or 2) the EPA hazardous waste number. NWP should review the current US DOT Description used in section 11. of the manifest.

An inventory of hazardous wastes manifested off site prior to this inspection is in Attachment 9.

Please note that NDEP requires copies of manifests to be sent to NDEP if the shipment is sent out of state.

Pre-transport requirements include proper packaging of waste, labeling, and marking in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR Part 172. During the inspection, there was no labeling on the hazardous waste bin thus determination could not be made in regards to compliance with pre-transportation regulations.

Biennial & Annual Reports

A copy of the 1991 Hazardous waste report (biennial report) was faxed from the corporate office. A copy of the 1990 annual report was on site. Both reports were submitted to NDEP. The quantity of waste manifested to US Ecology during 1991 was compared to the quantity identified in the 1991 Hazardous Waste report as shipped off site and found to be identical.

3.3 Waste Minimization

Little effort has been made towards waste minimization, although manifests are signed certifying that the generator has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree determined by the generator to be economically practicable. NWP said a wall has been built to reduce the amount of sand collected on the drip pad. NDEP recommends that NWP develop and implement a written waste minimization plan.

3.4 Multimedia Inspection

A multimedia inspection incorporates information for other environmental programs that also regulate the facility. See the Multimedia Checklist in section 7. Nevada Wood Preserving did not have underground storage tanks or equipment that contained PCB's. The facility does have a zero discharge water permit (no discharge to ground water) and is required to monitor the ground water and provide a drip pad inspection report every quarter. Possible violations include detection of phenols in groundwater during the June 1993 sampling event, cracked concrete, leaking piping, and free standing liquid on the concrete. Air emissions were present during the inspection although NWP did not have an air quality permit for pentachlorophenol emissions.

4.0 ALLEGED VIOLATIONS

Information gathered by Division staff indicated that Nevada Wood Preserving is allegedly in violation of the following provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) and the 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) which have been adopted by reference in accordance with NAC 444.8632:

1. **NRS 459.515 CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY WITHOUT A PERMIT:**

Failure to obtain a permit from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection for accumulation of hazardous waste for greater than 90 days in the hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks including the sumps and alleged discharge of a hazardous waste (PCP, CCA, Copper Napthe.) to the environment through improper maintenance of drip pad and sumps.

2. **NAC 444 SECTION 2 INSPECTION RECORDS**

Failure to maintain a written record of the containers and tank inspections conducted. The records must be kept on site for three years and must include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.

3. **NAC 444.8671 LABELING OF CONTAINERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATED OR STORED ON SITE.**

Failure to include on the label the Hazardous Waste Number assigned by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (photos 15, 25, 27, 28, 30 - 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 51).

4. **NAC 444.8655 ACQUISITION, PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MANIFESTS (§ 262.40(a)).**

Failure to maintain a copy of the manifest signed by the designated facility (see attachment 9).

NAC 444.8632 COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Failure to comply with all the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Parts 2, 124, and 260 to 270, inclusive, including:

5. **§ 262.11 HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION.**

Failure to perform a hazardous waste determination on hazardous waste stored in drums in the hazardous waste accumulation area (photos 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 41, 42). Waste sent off site the previous two years was not

properly categorized.

6. **§ 262.20 (a) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Failure to prepare a complete manifest prior to transporting hazardous waste to Safety Kleen. See Attachment 8.

7. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with the requirements of Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 265 (§265.171).**

Failure to maintain hazardous waste containers in good condition (photo 30, 31).

8. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with the requirements of Subpart I of 40 CFR Part 265 (§265.172).**

Failure to use compatible containers with the hazardous waste stored in them (photo 31).

9. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.173(a)&(b)).**

(a) Failure to store containers of hazardous waste at the 90 day accumulation area, closed except when it is necessary to add or remove waste (photo 15, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 41, 42, 51).

(b) Failure to keep the containers holding hazardous waste closed and stored in a manner that would prevent them from rupturing or leaking (photo 30).

10. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.174).**

Failure to inspect where the hazardous waste containers are accumulated, at least weekly, looking for leaks and deterioration by corrosion or other factors.

11. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.177 (c)).**

Failure to separate hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other

containers, piles, or open tanks by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device (photos 27, 28, 29).

12. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.192.**

Failure to provide a written assessment reviewed and certified by an independent qualified registered professional engineer that attests to the tank systems integrity. This assessment must determine that the tank system (including ancillary equipment) is adequately designed and has sufficient structural strength and compatibility with the waste to be stored or treated to ensure that it will not collapse, rupture, or fail. Failure to have an independent, qualified, registered professional engineer inspect the tank systems for discrepancies and perform tightness tests on all tanks, sumps and ancillary equipment. Failure to certify tank design and installation by a certifed corrosion expert.

13. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.193.**

Failure to prevent the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to the environment by failing to provide secondary containment free of cracks or gaps (see photo 51). Failure to slope or otherwise operate the secondary containment to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills or precipitation. (See photos 15, 27 - 28, 30 - 38).

14. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.194.**

Failure to comply with general operating requirements by placing hazardous waste in a tank system that has caused the tank and its ancillary equipment to leak. See photos 31 - 36.

15. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.195.**

Failure to inspect aboveground portions of tank system (water tanks and water sludge tanks) for corrosion or releases of waste.

16. **§ 262.34 (a)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME: by failure to comply with Subpart J of 40 CFR § 265.196.**

Failure to immediately remove from service the tank system from which there has been a leak and to immediately stop the flow of hazardous waste into the tank system and inspect the system to determine the cause of the release. Failure to remove the waste from the leaking tank and failure to remove the leaking material from the secondary containment system. Failure to repair the leaking tank and piping before returning to service. See photos 30 - 32.

17. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii)(A) ACCUMULATION TIME;**

Failure to maintain records that describe procedures followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days. See Attachment 2.

18. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.440(c)(1))**

Failure to maintain a written contingency plan, for infrequent and incidental drippage in the storage yard, that describes how NWP will respond immediately to the discharge of infrequent and incidental drippage. See photo 53.

19. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.441(a))**

Failure to obtain and keep on file at the facility a adequate written assessment of the existing drip pad that describes how the drip pad meets all of the requirements of § 265 Subpart W. The written assessment must be reviewed and certified by an independent, qualified registered professional engineer that attests to the results of the assessment and reviewed, updated and recertified annually until all upgrades, repairs or modifications are complete. See Attachment 3 and 4.

20. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(3))**

Failure to install a curb or berm around the perimeter of the drip pad. See photos 19, 50, 52, and 54.

21. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(4)(i))**

Failure to seal the drip pads with a surface material with a hydraulic conductivity demonstrated to be less than or equal to 1 X 10-7 centimeters per second. See Attachment 4.

Failure to maintain the drip pads free of cracks and gaps that could affect its hydraulic conductivity. See photos 47 and 48.

22. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(4)(ii))**

Failure to obtain and keep a written assessment of the drip pad that documents the extent to which the drip pad meets the design and operating standards of § 265.443 and that is reviewed and certified by an independent qualified registered professional engineer. See Attachments 3 and 4. Failure to update and recertify the written assessment annually.

23. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(a)(5))**

Failure to maintain a drip pad that is of sufficient structural strength and thickness to prevent failure due to physical contact, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operations, e.g. variable and moving loads such as vehicle traffic, movement of wood, etc. See photos 47 and 48.

24. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(c))**

Failure to maintain the drip pad free of cracks and gaps that could cause hazardous waste to be released from the drip pad. See photos 47 and 48.

25. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(g))**

Failure to evaluate and obtain a statement from an independent, qualified registered professional engineer certifying that the drip pad meets the design requirements for paragraphs (a) through (f) of § 265.443. See attachments 3 and 4.

26. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(i))**

Failure to document the cleaning procedures used to clean the drip pad. See Attachment 2.

27. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(k))**

Failure to document that all treated wood from pressure and non-pressure processes was held on the drip pad until drippage ceased. See Attachment 5.

28. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(m))**

Failure to record a discovery of a release of hazardous waste in the facility operating log; Failure to note what steps need to be taken to repair the drip pad, remove any leakage from below the drip pad, and failure to establish a schedule for accomplishing the clean up and repairs. Failure to notify NDEP of the condition.

29. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.443(n))**

Failure to maintain as part of the operating log, documentation of past operating and waste handling practices, including identification of preservative formulations used in the past, and a description of treated wood storage and handling practices.

30. **§ 262.34(a)(1)(iii) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart W of 40 CFR (265.444)**

Failure to inspect cover systems (sealant coatings) during installation for uniformity, damage, and imperfections. Failure to inspect covers after installation to ensure tight seams and joints.

31. **§ 262.34 (a)(2) ACCUMULATION TIME.**

Failure to mark each container, in a clear and visible manner, with the date upon which each period of accumulation begins (photos 15, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 51).

32. **§ 262.34 (a)(3) ACCUMULATION TIME**

Failure to mark hazardous waste tanks and containers, in the 90 day accumulation areas, with the words "Hazardous Waste" (photos 15, 18, 20, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 51).

33. **§ 262.34(a)(4) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with 40 CFR § 265.16 Personnel training.**

Failure to provide adequate training to personnel who handle hazardous waste and failure to maintain personnel training documentation on-site.

34. **§ 262.34(a)(4) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with 40 CFR Subpart C-Preparedness and Prevention § 265.31-§ 265.37.**

Failure to maintain the facility to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment. (See photos 10, 25 - 37). NWP failed to provide spill control equipment, decontamination equipment, adequate aisle space (see photos 25 - 37), and a communication system in the hazardous waste 90 day accumulation area. Local hospitals had not been informed of the types of potential injuries or illnesses from the exposure of the hazardous wastes generated at NWP.

35. **§ 262.34(a)(4) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with 40 CFR PART 265 Subpart D-Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures.**

Failure to have an adequate Contingency Plan on-site (see Attachment 11).

36. **§ 262.34 (c)(1)(i) ACCUMULATION TIME; by failure to comply with Subpart I of 40 CFR (§ 265.173(a)).**

Failure to store containers of hazardous waste closed, at the point of generation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste (photos 39, 40).

37. **§ 262.34 (c)(1)(ii) ACCUMULATION TIME.**

Failure to mark hazardous waste containers, at the point of generation, with the words "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the waste (photos 39, 40).

38. **§ 262.42 (a)(2) EXCEPTION REPORTING**

Failure to submit an Exception Report to NDEP when the generator did not receive a copy of the manifest with a handwritten signature from the designated receiving facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter (attachment 9).

39. **SECTION 3010 OF RCRA NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITIES.**

Failure to update the Hazardous Waste Activity Form, EPA form 8700-12, to include the new hazardous waste numbers generated, and change the status of the facility to large quantity generator.

40. **NRS 445.221 INJECTION OF FLUIDS THROUGH WELL OR DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANT WITHOUT PERMIT PROHIBITED**

Allowed a discharge of a pollutant from apoint source that could be carried into the waters of the state by any means (see photos 43, 44, 45).

5.0 PHOTOGRAPH LOG

PHOTO LOG

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

TREATMENT AREAS

#1. A view of the facility looking north featuring the majority of the above ground storage tanks and the hazardous waste accumulation area.

#2. The treatment room where the inspection began.

#3. Interior view of the treatment room. This room had leaking pipes, unmarked drums, and unsecured cylinders. There was free standing liquid waste underneath pipes leading toward chamber #2.

#4. Looking back toward treatment room and viewing the chamber that treats logs with pentachlorophenol. This treating cylinder is 8 feet wide by 90 feet long and is referred to as chamber #1.

#5. Same area as photo #4 except opposite direction (looking toward drip pad). Chamber #1 is to the left, the grate is part of the sump pit. Chemicals have leaked outside of cylinders and associate piping equipment and a small amount is flowing toward sump pit.

#6. This is a close-up of PVC pipe that delivers waste to the sump pit that is featured in photo #5. This also shows dirt and other waste attempting to enter the sump pit through the grate.

#7. This piping runs parallel to chamber #1 and next to chamber #2. The pipes are leaking chemicals from the process that can not flow to the sump pit. The standing chemical waste from the pipes runs under treating chamber #2 and is approximately 30 feet or more in length.

#8. Pipes from under chamber #1 on the right, were leaking. The exhaust fan for chamber #2 on the left, was venting chemical fumes into the area.

#9. Close-up of rail tracks and grate leading out of chamber #1. The sump pit for that chamber is directly underneath the rail tracks.

#10. Interior view of chamber #1 with pentachlorophenol standing in the bottom. Vapors are visible in the chamber.

#11. Logs removed from chamber #1 sit on drip pad with visible vapors emitting. The logs had been processed prior to our arrival.

#12. Disassembled pump in front of chamber #1 on the drip pad. Chemical waste standing on concrete.

#13. View of facility looking south. Insulation on pentachlorophenol and diesel solution tanks is deteriorating.

#14. Air compressor pit with stains underneath pump. Unmarked open drum.

#15. This pit area had lots of standing liquid waste and within the framed area there is an open vapor evaporation tub filled with waste. This is a close up of photo #13.

#16. West view of treatment process area. The tank with the disintegrating insulation contains pentachlorophenol and diesel solution which is kept heated at approximately 170°F. This solution is then transferred into the treatment room where the boilers heat the solution some more before utilizing it in the treatment process. This picture also shows the full length of chamber #1 and liquid underneath.

#17. Sump above pentachlorophenol solution heating tank. Waste has run past the sump and down into the secondary containment.

#18. Same sump pit as in photo #17 showing surrounding edges of sump pit. There is some curbing above the secondary containment area.

#19. Northwest view of facility and drip pad. Treated poles are on the drip pad and stains from numerous drips are present. The hazardous waste bin is in the left corner and the inspector is standing in front of the filter press room. Chamber #2 is closed and chamber #1 is opened as seen to the right of the photo. The curbing in the picture is broken and limited in length.

#20. A close up of chamber #2 which is the treating cylinder that uses copper napthenate. The piping and hose that goes into the sump pit is leaking. The chamber door at the base is also leaking product during process operation.

#21. Open buckets of miscellaneous waste in the same area as Chamber #3.

#22. Chamber #3 is the CCA treating cylinder. A stream of CCA

is running out of the chamber.

#23. The chemical stream leaves chamber #3 and runs along the cracks of the sump pit below.

#24. Same as the previous two photos including the stain beneath the chamber where a substance is periodically emitted from a pipe/hose attached to the side of the treatment chamber.

PROCESS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREAS

#25. Tank farm area featuring the pentachlorophenol and diesel blending tank located in the center of the picture. The air emissions and leakage around the steel door are from a defective seal and door latch according to the Air Quality Bureau inspector.

#26. These five drums were unlabeled and located between the tanks in the tank farm area. This waste will eventually be processed through the filter press.

#27. In front of the tank farm, next to filter press rooms, there were 30 or more drums containing sludge waste. The majority of the drums were without lids and leaking. The waste in the drums is suppose to be run through the filter press.

#28. This is of the same area as photo #27. The block pentachlorophenol is on pallets next to the leaking waste drums. On top of the drums is stacked bags of Euco Seal.

#29. A close-up of the label on the block pentachlorophenol which was stored next to the drums of hazardous waste.

#30. Drums without aisle space, stacked hazardously, no lids, sitting in the waste leaking out of the bottoms (same area as photo #27). There were four drums on a pallet the rest were not. Leakage down the side of the water sludge tank has stained the side.

#31. The bottom of the water sludge tank in the right corner of the photo was leaking on September 30, 1993. The drum next to it contained a waste that was incompatible with its container and was leaking and corroding through the sides of the drum (the steel walls of the drum were bubbling).

#32. This photo is looking west between the water sludge tanks and side of the filter press room. The waste drum storage is behind the tanks and to the left. The hoses and pipes connecting the water sludge tanks and the filter press area were leaking.

#33. Large filter press in open filter press room. There was leakage from filter press, vacuum pump, and other associated piping. This is the point of generation for F032, F035 wastes generated from filter press process.

#34. Close up of filter press.

#35. Looking down on large filter press.

#36. This photo is from within the large filter press room looking toward the small filter press room. The chemical waste was free standing at this end of the large filter press room.

#37. This is a photo of the side room between the filter press area and the copper napthenate retort (chamber #2, looking west). The retort and majority of ancillary equipment was leaking. Roof of building appears to be supported by cylinder.

#38. The hose connected to chamber #2 is dripping from a hole, as seen in the photo (looking east at chamber #2).

#39. Underneath chamber #2 there was a pail in area that appeared to be leaking. Concrete is cracked underneath the chamber.

#40. The open pipe directly above the open drum, comes out of the small filter press room. The drum contains waste that came out of the small filter press and is still to wet to be added to the twenty cubic yard hazardous waste container. Jeff Henes stated that evaporation must occur first and this was a waste minimization method. The contents in this drum resembles the contents in the opened stockpiled leaking drums.

#41. Outside the filter press room is a twenty cubic yard bin. This bin is open and has no labeling as to its contents (looking southwest). The bin contains hazardous waste (F032 and F035).

#42. This photo is looking northeast at the bin containing hazardous waste. The square metal box in front of the hazardous waste accumulation bin contains more of the hazardous waste filter cake. This view also shows that there was no labeling and the bin was left open. Jeff Henes stated that this was done to help evaporate any liquid still in the filter cake so they could cut back on disposal costs. Unlabeled drums were also in the same area with unknown contents.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE YARD

#43. This is a photo of the maintenance yard where the

equipment is maintained. The ground is stained with various types of oil. Most of the equipment maintenance takes place on the soil.

#44. The side of the maintenance yard has unlabeled drums, equipment parts, and more ground staining.

#45. The diesel tank is used to fill the equipment and is located next to the maintenance yard. The ground is saturated with diesel below the tank.

#46. Inside the equipment shop were drums of oil and solvent. The cylinders in the background were unsecured.

DRIP PAD

#47. Multiple cracks in the concrete are present on the drip pad where freshly treated logs are being stored.

#48. The stress of heavy equipment on the drip pad has left cracks and holes in the concrete.

#49. Drip pad area that CCA treated lumber is stored exhibited large green stains on concrete from the lumber that is dripping.

#50. Same as photo #49 showing run off from CCA treated lumber finding open seams in the concrete and flowing down them.

#51. Multiple cracks in drip pad where leaking waste drums are stored. This is the same accumulation area as photo #30.

#52. There was no concrete curbing around the perimeter of the drip pad. The lumber racks that are positioned off the drip pad, usually contain treated lumber. There are soil stains next to the lumber racks.

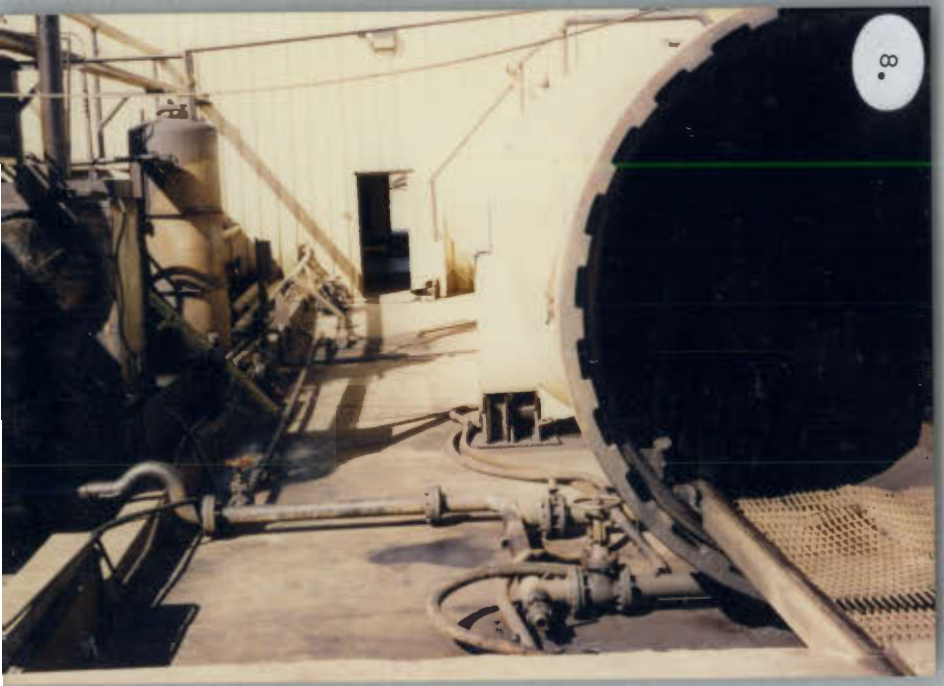
#53. Lumber stored on the ground that is still dripping.

#54. Looking south there is no curbing around drip pad. Block pentachlorophenol is standing next to lumber racks.

SAVAGE
FILM-LOK
No. 03507

SAVAGE
FILM-LOK

No. 03507



SAVAGE
FILM-LOK

No. 03507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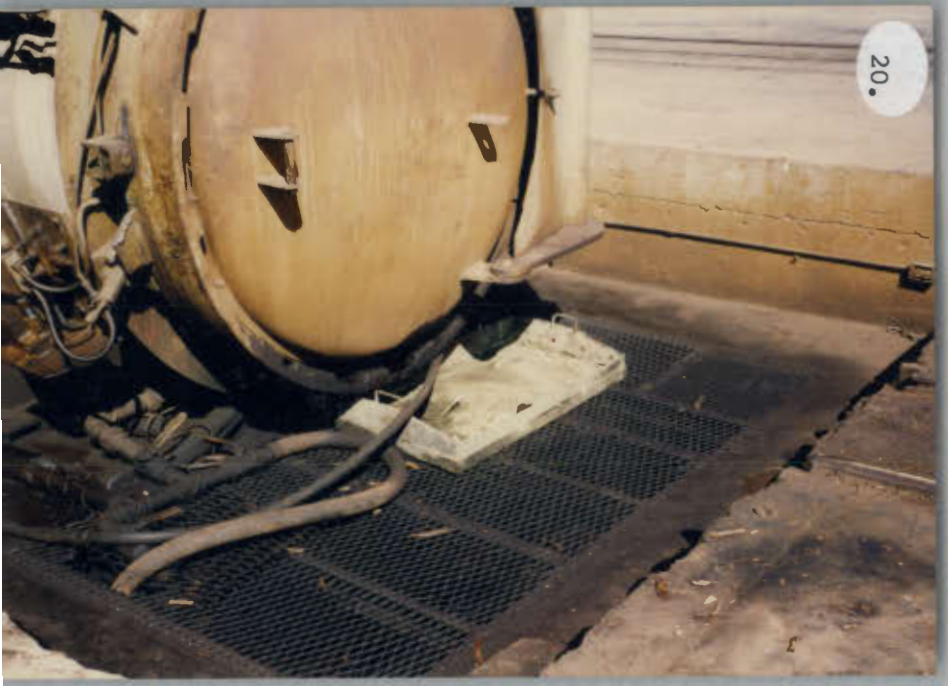
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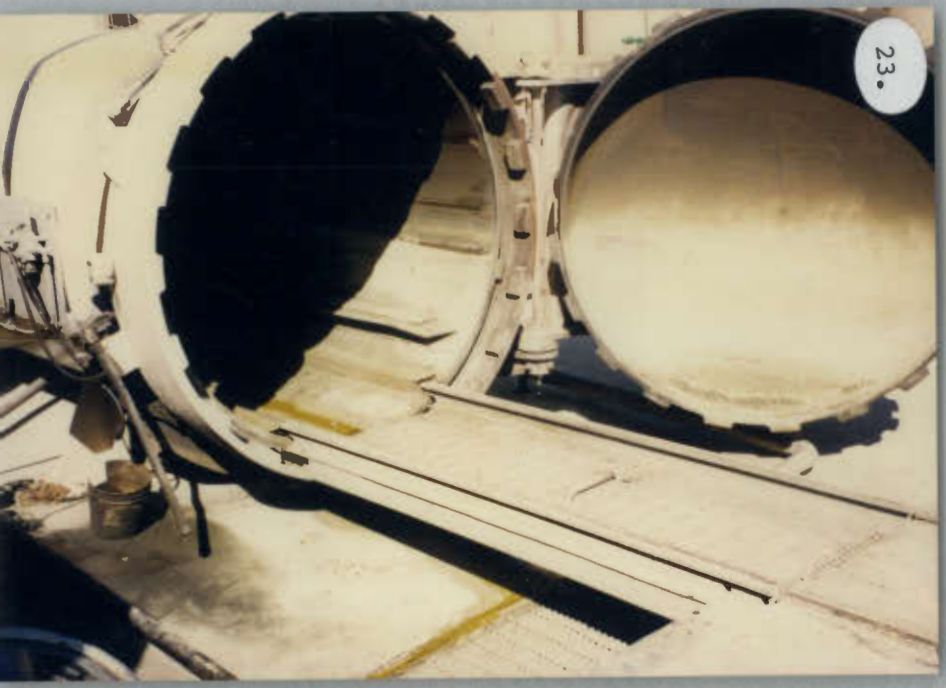

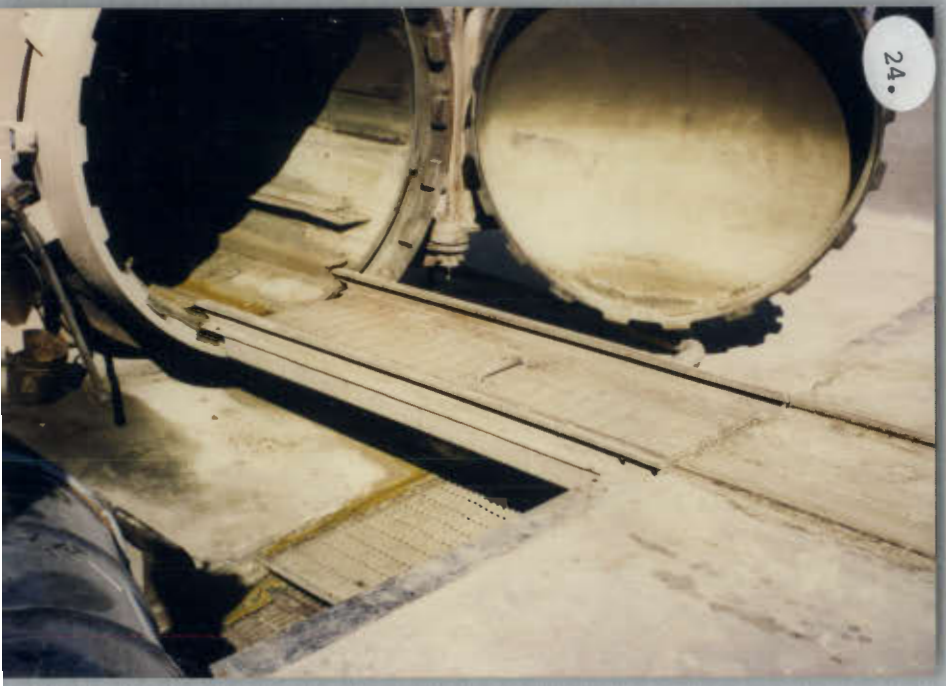

SAVAGE
FILM-LOK

No. 03507

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SAVAGE FILM-LOK No. 03507


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SAVAGE FILM-LOK No. 03507

SAVAGE FILM-LOK No. 03507


53.


51.


54.


52.

6.0 SITE LAYOUT

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

RAMSEY AVENUE (ABANDONED)

RAIN SUMP

H_2O

BOILER

TREATING PLANT

COOLING TOWER

BLEND TANK 95% D 5% P

PENTA PETROL SOLUTION

PENTA PETROL SOLUTION

PIT

SUMP

8' × 90' TREATING CYLINDER #1

PIT

SUMP

6' × 105' TREATING CYLINDER #2

PIT

N

TANK FARM

H_2O | CCA conc. | H_2O | H_2O

H_2O | Diesel | CUNAP conc. | H_2O

H_2O | CuNAP

H_2O | CuNAP

H_2O

H_2O

BLEND TANK 95% DIESEL 5% PENTA

CCA SOLUTION 1.9 %

CCA SOLUTION 3.4 %

PENTA PETROL SOLUTION

PENTA PETROL SOLUTION

FILTER PRESS

H_2O SLUDGE

H_2O SLUDGE

CONCRETE

PAD

HAZARDOUS WASTE DUMP Roll-OFF BIN

SUMP PIT

SUMP

6' × 105' TREATING CYLINDER #3 CCA

PIT

7/28/93 JH

7.0 INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE
RCRA CEI CHECKLIST

For Facilities which only Generate,
and Do Not Treat, Store, or Dispose of Hazardous Waste

SITE ID#: NVD982030520 INSPECTION DATE: 9/29-30/93

SITE NAME: Nevada Wood Preserving

LOCATION: 1680 Spruce Ave

Silver Springs (City) NV (State) 89429 (Zip Code)

LEAD INSPECTOR: Nancy Alvarez OFFICE: NDEP

(Line out items in index below which are not applicable to facility.)

INDEX FOR GENERATOR'S CHECKLIST, 40 CFR

Other checklists completed:

NO ~~Transporter~~ yes Multi-Media yes Waste Minimization

92 DEC -4 PM 12:00
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Updated to include final and published revisions of 40 CFR through 9/30/91.

Facility Representatives:

Jeff Henes

Other Inspectors:

Clint Case

Corey Kern

Documents Copied or Requested:

Areas Present / Inspected:

Entire facility including treatment plant, drip pad, tank storage areas, maintenence shop, storage yards, drum + bin storage area.

Facility Recipient of Report

Mailing Address (if different)

Additional state requirements
for LQGs

NAC 444.8655 Manifests:

1. The EPA hazardous waste number should be on the manifest. Effective 9/19/90. NO, MISSING K001. possibly D004, D007, D037 (F032+F035 was on manifest)

2. For shipments out of state, the generator shall send a copy of the manifest to NDEP within 30 days after his receipt of the copy from the designated facility. Effective at least as early as 7/87. Was Shipment of waste to Safety Kleen sent to NDEP?

NAC 444.8671 Labeling containers in satellite accumulation and 90-day accumulation areas:

1. The label should include the EPA hazardous waste number. Effective 5/27/92. K001, possibly D037, D004 + D007 F032/F035,

NAC 444.8675 Biennial reports:

1. A generator shall submit a report for hw generated during odd-numbered years by March 1 of the next following even numbered year. Effective 5/27/92. Submitted 3/3/92,

2. The 1991 report should have been submitted by March 1, 1992.

3. A generator shall retain a copy of the biennial reports for at least 3 years. Effective 11/22/82.

Note: Effective 11/22/82 annual reports were submitted. Only the 1990 annual report should be available since Annual reports only need to be retained for 3 years after the report became due. 1991 + 1990 reports available.
-91 report was faxed from corporate office.

NAC section 1 Inspection records: Effective 12/10/92

1. Generators must maintain a written record of the container and tank inspections conducted. The records must be kept onsite for 3 years and must include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.
No written records maintained for container or some tank inspections.

PROCESS WASTE WORKSHEET

NAME/TYPE OF WASTE	EPA HW #	AMOUNT/MO.	DISPOSAL METHOD
Filter press cake	F032/ F035 ↗ According to facility	10-15 yd³ every 2 months according to Jeff Hines	Sent to US Ecology for land disposal.
Safety Kleen petroleum naphtha parts cleaner	D001 D018 D039		

TOTAL/MONTH _____

Has the generator of solid wastes made a HW determination by determining if the waste is: 262.11	Yes	No	Comments
(a) Excluded from regulation under 261.4?	X		
(b) Listed as a HW in 261 Subpart D?		X	Waste sludge from oil/water seperator tanks should be K001. CCA Tank bottoms should be tested for TCLP Arsenic + Chrom.
(c) For purposes of compliance with Part 268, or if the waste is not listed in Part 261, Subpart D, has the generator determined if the waste exhibits a characteristic identified in 261 Subpart C by either:			
(1) Testing the waste?		X	F032 waste should be tested for TCLP pentachlorophenol - D037.
(2) Applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used?		X	photos 26, 27, 28, 30, 31 41, 42
(d) Excluded or restricted under 264, 265, or 268, if determined hazardous?		X	K001 is restricted from land disposal, unless treatment standards met.

NOTE: The disposal of the following PCB wastes and materials are exempt from regulation under Parts 261 through 265, and Parts 268, 270, and 124 and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA: See 261.8.

(1) PCB-containing dielectric fluid and electric equipment containing such fluid authorized for use and regulated under Part 761 of 40 CFR; and
(2) Are hazardous only because they fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (hazardous waste codes D018 through D043 only).

Recyclable Materials: If the wastes are any of the following recyclable materials, also complete Part 266 Subparts C-G. 261.6(a)(2).

(i) Those used in a manner constituting disposal (Subpart C)?	n/a	
(ii) HW burned for energy recovery in boilers and industrial furnaces not regulated as an incinerator (Subpart H)?	n/a	
(iii) HW characteristic used oil that is burned as above (Subpart E)?	n/a	used oil mixed in the penta petroleum/copper naphthanate preservative
(iv) Those from which precious metals are reclaimed (Subpart F)?	n/a	
(v) Spent lead-acid batteries that are reclaimed (Subpart G)?	n/a	

Note: The following recyclable materials are exempt from EPA RCRA regulation, [See 261.6(a)(3).]

(i) Industrial ethyl alcohol that is reclaimed (unless provided otherwise in an international agreement.)
(ii) Used batteries or cells returned to the manufacturer for regeneration.
(iii) Used oil not burned for energy recovery.
(iv) Scrap metal.
(v-viii) Petroleum refining, production, and transportation wastes.

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS:
(Part 261)

HW from generators in compliance with all pages in this section are exempt from regulation under Parts 262 through 266, 268, and 270.

Does the facility qualify as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator each calendar month by:	Yes	No	Comments
Generating less than 100 kgs, and accumulating less than 1000 kgs of HW on site? 261.5(a),(g) or:		X	
Generating and accumulating less than 1 kg of acute HW, or 100 kgs of acute HW contaminated soil or spill residues? 261.5(e)(1-2)		X	

If NO, proceed to the next page.

Did the quantity determination include all listed and characteristic wastes generated except: 261.5(d)-			
(1) HW removed from on-site storage?	n/a		
(2) HW produced by on-site treatment or reclamation of HW that was already counted once?			
(3) Spent materials that have already been counted once and that are reclaimed and subsequently reused on site? or:			
HW exempted from regulation? 261.5(c)			

Has the conditionally exempt small quantity generator treated or disposed of the HW in an on-site facility, or ensured delivery to an off-site U.S. TSD, which is any of the following?:

	Yes	No	Comments
(i) Permitted under Part 270?			
(ii) In interim status under 265 and 270?	n/a		
(iii) Authorized by an approved state under Part 271?			
(iv) Permitted, licensed, or registered by a state to manage municipal or industrial solid waste?			
(v) A facility which:			
(a) Legitimately uses, reuses, recycles, or reclaims the waste?			
(b) Treats its waste prior to use, reuse, recycling, or reclaiming?			

Generators of Between 100 and 1000 kg/month (Part 262)

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the facility generate between 100 and 1000 kilograms of non-acute* HW per month, and never accumulate more than 6000 kilograms of HW on site? See 262.34 (d)		X	LQG

If NO, go to Fully Regulated Generators.

	Yes	No	Comments
Has the 100-1000 kg/mo. generator accumulated HW on site for no more than 180 days** without a permit or interim status? 262.34(d)	n/a		
If the generator exceeded the applicable storage time or quantity limit without an EPA extension, did they comply with all TSD storage facility regulations? 262.34(f)			

*Generators of more than 1 kg/mo., or who accumulate more than 1 kg at any time, of acute HW, listed in 261.31 -.33, are fully regulated generators.

**270 days if they must transport more than 200 miles to TSD facility. 262.34(e)

Cont'd., 100-1000 Kg/mo Generators	Yes	No	Comments
While accumulating waste, has the 100-1000 kg/mo. generator complied with the requirements for storage in containers, 265 Subpart I [except for the 50 foot rule (265.176)]? 262.34(d)(2)			n/a
Have they complied with 265.201, storage in tanks? 262.34(d)(3) (261.5(f)(2), revised 7/19/88).			
Has the 100-1000 kg/mo. generator complied with the requirements for: 262.34(d)(4); 265 Subpart C, Preparedness and Prevention? and			
Clearly marked the date accumulation started on each container? and			
Labelled each container and tank with the words "Hazardous Waste"?			
Does the generator have an emergency coordinator (EC) on site or immediately available at all times? 262.34(d)(5)(i)			
Is the following information posted next to the telephone: 52.34(d)(5)(ii)-			
(A) EC's name and phone number?			
(B) Location of fire extinguishers, spill control material, and any fire alarms?			
(C) If no direct alarms, the phone number of the fire department?			
Are all employees familiar with their jobs, proper waste handling, and emergency procedures? 262.34(d)(5)(iii)			
If an emergency has occurred, has the emergency coordinator: 262.34(d)(5)(iv)-			
(A) Tried to extinguish the fire, or called the fire department?			
(B) In the event of a spill, contained the flow of HW, and cleaned up as soon as possible?			

Cont'd., 100-1000 kg/mo Generators	Yes	No	Comments
(C) Determined if the emergency is threatening human health or surface water outside the facility, and if so called the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 and reported:			n/a
(1) The generator's name, address, and EPA ID#?	___	___	_____
(2) Date, time, and type of incident?	___	___	_____
(3) Quantity and type of HW involved?	___	___	_____
(4) Extent of any injuries?	___	___	_____
(5) Estimated quantity and disposition of any recovered materials?	___	___	_____
Did the generator keep copies of signed manifests, waste analysis, test results, or HW determinations for 3 years after the waste was last sent for on- or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal? 262.44(a)	___	___	_____
Is the 100-1000 kg/mo. generator's HW reclaimed under a contractual agreement? 262.20(e)- If yes:	___	___	_____
(1)(i) Does the waste reclamation contract specify the type of waste and frequency of shipments?	___	___	_____
(ii) Is the transport vehicle owned and operated by the recycler/ reclaimer?	___	___	_____
(2) Did the generator keep a copy of the contractual agreement for 3 years after the agreement ended?	___	___	_____
If not reclaimed under contract, complete below and Manifests.			
Did the 100-1000 kg/mo. generator who has not received a signed copy of the manifest from the TSD within 60 days submit a copy of the manifest to the RA with a note indicating they have not received confirmation of delivery? 262.42(b), 262.44(b)	___	___	_____

Generators of Between 100 and 1000 kg/month - Continued
Fully Regulated Generators
(Part 262)

	Yes	No	Comments
Has the generator submitted a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity (EPA Form 8700-12) and obtained an EPA ID number before handling HW? 262.12(a)	X		The notification must be revised to list all hazardous waste numbers applicable to waste (F032, F035, D037, K001, D004, D007)
Have they offered HW only to transporters or TSDs with an EPA ID#? 262.12(c)	X		1st notification – 86/87 D004, D007 2nd notification – 8/2/91 F035 3rd notification 3/13/92 D037, F032, K001
* For generators of TC wastes only, did they Notify before 11/2/90? (55 FR 39411, 9/27/90)			TCLP for D037 has not been performed.
FULLY REGULATED Generation Points (Satellite Accumulation)			
The generator may accumulate HW at or near the point of initial generation without meeting storage deadlines provided: 262.34(c)(1)			POG if < 55 gallons
They have accumulated no more than 55 gallons of HW or one quart of acute HW? and:	X		However, storage of > 55 gallons near Point of generation addressed by 90-Day storage requirements
The area is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste? and:	X		
(i) The container is in good condition, compatible with the waste, and kept closed (except when HW is being removed or added)?		X	containers stored open See photos 39, 40,
(ii) The container is marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" or other words that identify the contents?		X	See photos 39, 40,
When HW accumulates in excess of the above amounts, does the generator: 263.34(c)(2)-			
Continue to comply with the storage requirements above? and:		X	See next pg
Mark the container holding the excess with the date the excess amount of HW began accumulating? and:		X	See next pg
Comply with all 90-day storage requirements (262.34(a)) within three days?		X	See next pg

Cont'd., Fully Regulated Generators

90-Day Storage	YES	NO	COMMENTS
If the generator does not have interim status (as TSD storage facility), have they accumulated HW on-site for less than 90 days? 262.34(a)	X		For HW in rolloff bin
■ If HWs are placed on DRIP PADS: [262.34(a)(iii)]			
■ Is there a description of procedures to ensure HW removal from drip pads and associated collection system before 90 days?		X	
■ Is each HW removal documented?	X		See Attachment 2
■ (NOTES TO INSPECTOR: Drip pad units exempt from subpart G & H of 40 CFR 265 except §265.111 (Closure Performance Standard) and 265.114 (Disposal or Decontamination of Equipment, Structures and Soils. For other DRIP PAD compliance questions, see §265, Subpart W.)			
Are containers visibly marked with the date accumulation started? 262.34(a)(2)		X	See photos 25-28, 30-32, 51, 41, 42, 15
Is each container or tank clearly marked with the words "Hazardous Waste"? 262.34(a)(3)		X	See photos 25-28, 30-32, 50, 41, 42, 15
If the generator has stored HW on-site for more than 90 days, have they: Been granted an extension from EPA?	n/a		For rolloff bin
or Complied with the 40 CFR Parts 264 and 265 and the permitting requirements in Part 270 of RCRA?	n/a		For rolloff bin

MANIFESTS: (Part 262 Subpart B)

General Requirements: 262.20-	Yes	No	Comments
(a) Does the generator prepare a complete manifest according to the instructions (see Part 262 Appendix) before transporting HW off-site?	X	X	See Attachment 2. Waste transported by Safetykleen to Safetly Kleen facility without a manifest.
(b) Does the generator designate on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle the HW?	X		US DOT Description for RQ Hazardous waste
(c) Has the facility designated an emergency alternate facility? or:	X		Should include codes
(d) Instructed the transporter to return the waste to the generator in the event an emergency prevents delivery?	X		F032, F035 + any other applicable codes. See Attachment 9

Cont'd., Generators, Manifests

	Yes	No	Comments
Did the generator use the supplied manifest required by a consignment state: 262.21-			
(a) Where the receiving facility is located? or, if not provided by that state:	n/a		
(b) Where the generating facility is located?	n/a		
(c) If not provided by either state, the EPA form from another source?	X		
Did the manifest consist of enough copies? 262.22	X		
Did the generator: 262.23(a)			
(1) Sign the manifest by hand?	X		
(2) Obtain the signature of initial transporter and date of acceptance on manifest?	X		
(3) Keep one copy of the manifest (per 262.40(a))?	X		
Did the generator give the remaining copies of the manifest to the transporter? 262.23(b)	X		
If the shipment was sent by water or rail, did the generator send at least 3 copies of the manifest to the designated facilities? 262.23(c), -(d)	n/a		
For hazardous waste shipments to a facility in an authorized state, which is not yet authorized to regulate that waste as hazardous, has the generator: 262.23(e)			
1) Confirmed that the facility receiving the waste agrees to sign and return the manifest to the generator?; and	n/a		
2) Confirmed that any out-of-state transporter signs and forwards the manifest to the designated facility?	n/a		

Pre-Transport Requirements:
(262 Subpart C)

	Yes	No	Comments
Are containers marked in accordance with DOT regulations (40 CFR 172.101): 262.32(a) Including:	n/a		We did not observe, 20yd³ bin being prepared for transport
Proper shipping name [table column 2]?			
Proper ID number [table column 3A]?			
Proper ORM designation for containers of ORM-A,B,C,D, or E wastes?			
Are containers of 110 gallons or less marked with the following words: 262.32(b) " HAZARDOUS WASTE - Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency."			
Generators Name & Address			
Manifest Document Number			
Does the generator placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards (49 CFR 172 Subpart F)? 262.33			

Record Keeping and Reporting:
(Part 262 Subpart D)

Are the following kept for at least three years:	Yes	No	Comments
(a) Manifest signed by the receiving facility?		X	See Attachment 9
(b) Biennial Reports and Exception Reports?		X	1991 Report at Corporate office but faxed to NV
(c) Test results, waste analysis or other determinations made in accordance with 262.11?	X		Wood Preserving & given to inspectors on 2nd day of inspection. Exception Reporting- No records of Exception reports although 9 out of 11 manifest did not have returned copy signed by designated facility.

results of TCLP metals test

Cont'd., Generators Record Keeping and Reporting

Biennial Report:

	Yes	No	Comments
If the facility has shipped any waste off-site to a U.S. TSD, have they submitted a Biennial Report to the RA by March 1 of each even numbered year? 262.41(a)	X		1991 Hazardous waste Report submitted to NDEP.
Was the report submitted on EPA Form 8700-13A and cover generator activities during the previous calendar year? 262.41(a)	X		1990 Hardous Waste Report submitted to NDEP
Does the report include the following information: 262.41(a)-			
(1) EPA ID No., name and address of the generator?	X		Manifests for 1991 compared to 1991 HW Report + appropriate amount of HW reported.
(2) Calendar year covered by the report?	X		
(3) The EPA ID No., name, and address for each off-site U.S. TSD to which HW was shipped during the year?	X		
(4) Name and EPA ID No. of each transporter used during the year to ship to a U.S. TSD?	X		
(5) Description, EPA HW No., DOT Hazard class and quantity of each HW shipped off-site to a U.S. TSD?	X		
(i) Was this information listed by EPA ID No. of each off-site U.S. TSD to which HW was shipped?	X		
(6) A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated?	X		
(7) A description of the changes in volume and toxicity actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years (back to 1984 if available)?	X		
(8) The signed certification?	X		
Exception Reporting: 262.42(a)-			
(1) For a generator of more than 1000 kg/mo. that has not received a signed copy of the manifest from the designated facility within 35 days, has the generator determined the status of the HW?		X	See Attachment 9. for manifests that do not have a signed copy of the manifest from US Ecology

Cont'd, Generator Records & Exports

	Yes	No	Comments
(2) For a generator that has not received a signed copy of the manifest within 45 days, has the generator submitted an Exception Report to the RA?	___	X	_____
Did the Exception Report include: 262.42(a)-			
(i) A legible copy of the manifest?	___	X	_____
(ii) A signed cover letter explaining the efforts taken to locate the HW and the results of those efforts?	___	X	_____

Exports of Hazardous Waste: (Part 262 Subpart E)

Exports of HW are prohibited unless: 262.52-

	Yes	No	Comments
(a) Notification (262.53) has been provided?	n/a		_____
(b) The receiving country has consented to accept the waste?	___	___	_____
(c) A copy of the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent accompanies the shipment, and is attached to the manifest or shipping paper?	___	___	_____
(d) The HW shipment confirms to the receiving country's written terms in the EPA Acknowledgement of Consent?	___	___	_____
Did the primary exporter of HW notify the EPA each calendar year of intended exports? 262.53(a)	___	___	_____
Was the notice signed by the primary exporter include his name and address and the following information, by consignee, for each HW type: 262.53(a)(1, (2)-			
(i) A description of the HW, the EPA waste ID No. and the DOT shipping description (40 CFR 171-177)?	___	___	_____

Farmers:
(Part 262 Subpart G)

	Yes	No	Comments
A farmer disposing of waste pesticides is not required to comply with Part 262 generator standards or Parts 270, 264, 265, 268, or 270 for those wastes provided: 262.70			
(1) The pesticides are from their own use?	n/a		
(2) They triple-rinse each pesticide container in accordance with 261.7(b)(3)?			
(3) Dispose of the residues on their own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label?			

General Facility Standards:
(Part 265 Subpart B)

Training:

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the facility have a HW personnel training program? 265.16(a)(1)		X	No documentation
Is it directed by a person trained in HW management procedures? 265.16(a)(2)		X	No documentation
Does the program include training in emergency procedures including contingency plan implementation? 265.16(a)(3)- and:		X	
(i) Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing emergency and monitoring equipment?		X	
(ii) Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems?		X	
(iii) Communication or alarm systems?		X	No alarm system. Only one phone in entire process area.
(iv) Response to fire or explosions?		X	
(v) Response to ground water contamination incidents?		X	
(vi) Emergency shutdown of operations?		X	Manual system that may not be accessible in an emergency.

Cont'd, Training Personnel

	Yes	No	Comments
Are new personnel supervised until training is completed? 265.16(b)	___	X	
Do new personnel complete the training within 6 months? 265.16(b)	___	X	No documentation
Do personnel take part in an annual review of the initial training? 265.16(c)	___	X	No documentation
Do personnel training records include for each HW position: 265.16(d)-			
(1) Job title and name of person filling the position?	___	X	
(2) Job Description?	___	X	
(3) Description of required HW training?	___	X	
(4) Documentation that HW training or job experience required has been completed?	___	X	
Are training records kept for current employees until closure, and past employees for at least 3 years? 265.16(e)	___	X	

Preparedness and Prevention:
(Part 265 Subpart C)

	Yes	No	Comments
Location Standards:			
The facility did not place HW in a salt dome, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave?	___	___	Not Applicable (NA)
Is the facility maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or releases of HW or HW constituents to air, soil, surface water which could threaten human health or the environment? 265.31	___	X	Leaking drums, blending tank, and ancillary equipment. Soil stains in maintenance yard. See photos 7,25,28,30,31,32,36,43,45.

Cont'd., Preparedness and Prevention

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the facility have the following equipment where applicable: 265.32-			
(a) Internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction?	X		
(b) Telephone or 2-way radios at the scene of operation?	X		
(c) Portable fire extinguishers with water, foam, inert gas, dry chemical; spill control and decontamination equipment?		X	There was no spill equipment in process area and no decon equip. in HW area.
(d) Water at adequate volume and pressure, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems?		X	
Does the facility test and maintain all emergency equipment in operable condition? 265.33		X	
Do personnel in areas where HW is being handled have immediate access to internal alarm or communication systems, or voice visual contact with another employee? 265.34(a)		X	Closest phone to filter press area is the treatment rooms phone.
Can personnel that operate the facility while alone immediately access external emergency assistance? 265.34(b)			NA
Is there adequate aisle space for unobstructed movement of fire, spill control and decontamination equipment in an emergency? 265.35		X	See photos 26, 27,& 30.
Arrangements With Local Authorities:			
Has the facility attempted to make the following arrangements/agreements:			
Familiarize police, fire dept., and emergency response teams with HW operations? 265.37(a)(1)	X		
Designate primary emergency authority? 265.37(a)(2)			NA

Cont'd., Arrangements with Local Authorities

	Yes	No	Comments
With state emergency response team, contractors and equipment suppliers? 265.37(a)(3)	___	___	NA
Familiarize local hospitals with the properties of HW and the types of potential injuries and illnesses from exposure to HW? 265.37(a)(4)	___	X	
Did the facility document in the operating record any refusal by state or local authorities to enter into such arrangements? 265.37(b)	___	___	NA

Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures: (Part 265 Subpart D)

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the facility have a contingency plan designed to minimize hazards from fires, explosions, or any unplanned releases of HW or HW constituents? 265.51(a)	___	X	A plan was submitted but does not meet the requirements of the regulations see attachment 11.
Does the plan describe actions personnel must take to comply with 265.51 and 265.56 responses? 265.52(a)	___	X	
Does the plan describe the arrangements agreed to in 265.37? 265.52(c)	___	X	
Does the plan list the current names, addresses, and phone numbers (office & home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinators? 265.52(d)	___	X	
Does the plan name one person as primary emergency coordinator and list any others in order of responsibility? 265.52(d)	___	X	
Does the plan list all emergency equipment including the location and physical description of each item on the list and a brief outline of its capability? 265.52(e)	___	X	

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the plan include an evacuation plan for personnel and a description of signals to begin evacuation, evacuation routes and alternate routes? 265.52(f)		X	
Is the plan maintained at the facility? 265.53(a)	X		
Has the plan been submitted to all local emergency organizations that may be called upon in responses? 265.53(b)		X	Hospitals were not included
Has the plan been reviewed and immediately amended whenever: 265.54-			
(a) Applicable regulations are revised?		X	
(b) The plan fails in an emergency?		X	
(c) Facility changes required it?		X	
(d) The list of emergency coordinators changes?		X	
(e) The list of emergency equipment changes?		X	
Is there at all times at least one employee at the facility, or close by and on call, designated as emergency coordinator? 265.55	X		Jeff Henes
Is this coordinator thoroughly familiar with all aspects of site operations, including locations and characteristics of waste handled, the locations of records, the facility layout, and emergency procedures? 265.55		X	Not familar with the characteristics of waste.
Does the coordinator have authority to commit the resources to carry out the contingency plan? 265.55	X		
If an emergency situation has occurred at this facility, did the emergency coordinator (EC) immediately:			
Activate alarm systems? 265.56(a)(1)			No releases have been reported to Emergency Management.
Notify the appropriate response agencies? 265.56(a)(2)			NA
Identify the character, exact source and amount, and real extent of any released materials? 265.56(b)			NA

	Yes	No	Comments
Assess the possible direct and indirect hazards from the release, including ~~g~~ses and run-off of fire fighting ~~m~~terials? 265.56(c)	___	n/a	
If assessment indicates the release could threaten harm outside the facility, does the EC: Report his findings to appropriate authorities if it may be advisable to evacuate the local area, and remain on call to help the authorities decide? 265.56(d)(1)	___	___	
Immediately notify either the government on-scene coordinator or the National Response Center's toll-free line at 800/424-8802? 265.56(d)(2)	___	___	
Did the report include: 265.56(d)(2)-			
(i) The name and phone # of the reporter?	___	___	
(ii) Name and address of the facility?	___	___	
(iii) Time and type of incident?	___	___	
~~(iv)~~ Name and quantity of materials involved to the extent known?	___	___	
(v) The extent of any injuries?	___	___	
(vi) The possible hazards to the outside area?	___	___	
During the emergency, does the E.C. take all reasonable measures to minimize the release? 265.56(e)	___	___	
If the facility had to stop operations to respond, does the E.C. monitor all appropriate equipment? 265.56(f)	___	___	
After the emergency, does the EC immediately provide for the TSD of recovered or contaminated material resulting from the release? 265.56(g)	___	___	
Does the EC ensure that in the affected areas of the facility: 265.56(h)-			

Cont'd, Emergency Procedures

	Yes	No	Comments
(1) Wastes incompatible with the released material are not handled until after clean-up is complete?	___	n/a	_____
(2) All emergency equipment is clean and fit for use before operations resume?	___	___	_____
Does the facility notify the R.A., state and local authorities that the above has been done before resuming operations in affected areas? 265.56(i)	___	___	_____
If the contingency plan has been implemented:			
Did the operating record include the date, time, any details of each incident that required implementation of the contingency plan? 265.56(j)	___	___	_____
Within 15 days after the incident, did the facility submit a written report to the Regional Administrator? 265.56(j) and 265.77(a)	___	___	_____
Did the report include: 265.56(j)-			
(1) Name, address and phone # of the owner or operator?	___	___	_____
(2) Name, address, and phone # of the facility?	___	___	_____
(3) Date, time, and type of incident?	___	___	_____
(4) Name and quantity of materials involved?	___	___	_____
(5) The extent of any injuries?	___	___	_____
(6) A hazard assessment?	___	___	_____
(7) An estimate of the quantity and disposition of recovered material?	___	___	_____

(Part 265 Subpart I)

	Yes	No	Comments
A generator may accumulate HW on-site for 90 days or less without having a permit or interim status, provided that the waste is placed in containers that comply with the interim status requirements (Subpart I). Does the facility also comply with the Preparedness and Contingency Plan requirements of Subparts C and D?		X	Hazardous waste storage bin, containers holding hazardous waste that have > 55 gallons
Does the facility transfer HW from containers not in good condition or leaking to containers in good condition? 265.171		X	See photos 30-31
Are containers compatible with the HW stored in them? 265.172		X	See photo 31
Are containers stored closed? 265.173(a)		X	See photos 25, 27-28, 30, 32 41, 42, 15; 51
Are containers managed to prevent rupture or leakage? 265.173(b)		X	See photo 30
Are containers inspected weekly for leaks and deterioration? 265.174		X	
Are ignitable or reactive wastes stored at least 50 feet from the facility's property line? 265.176	X		
Are incompatible wastes stored in separate containers? 265.177(a)	X		
Is HW not placed in unwashed containers that previously held an incompatible waste or material? 265.177(b)	X		
Are containers holding HW that is incompatible with any waste or materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments separated from the incompatibles by sufficient distance or protected by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device? 265.177(c)	X	X	Product pentachlorophenol stored close to waste which has PH12 according to Jeff Photo 27-29 Heres.

	Yes	No	Comments
Are containers or inner liner that are not empty managed as HW? 261.7(a)(2)	X		
For a container to be considered empty, the facility must ensure that no more remains than: 261.7(b)(1)-			
(i) Can be removed by conventional means (e.g., pouring, pumping, etc.)? and:	X		
(ii) One inch of residue on bottom of container or inner lining? or:	X		
(iii) (A) If the container is not over 110 gallons in size, 3% of weight when full?	X		
(iii)(B) If the container holds over 110 gallons, no more than 0.3% of weight when full? or:	X		
If holding compressed gas, is the container at atmospheric pressure? 261.7(b)(2)	X		
If a container (or liner removed from the container) has held an acute HW, it is empty if: 261.7(b)(3)-			
(i) It has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the contents?	X		
(ii) Cleaned by another proven removal means? or:	X		
(iii) For the container, the liner prevented contact and has since been removed?	X		

See also 40CFR, 265.31.

See Pages 26A, B, & C for sub-checklist "Accumulation Areas & Containers"

Tanks:
(Part 265 Subpart J)

	Yes	No	Comments
Are tanks used to store or treat HW exempt from this subpart because they contain no free liquids and are situated inside a building with an impermeable floor? 265.190(a)		X	
Are tanks exempt from this subpart because they serve only as part of a secondary containment system? 265.190(b)		X	Tanks, sumps & other collection devices used in conjuction w/ drip pads yes
If a 100-1000 kg/mo. generator, see Part 262 checklist.			
Are HW or treatment reagents placed in tanks so that they do not cause the tank, its ancillary equipment, or the secondary containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail? 265.194(a)		X	pipes leaking see pictures 32-36 Water sludge tank leaking pictures 31 + 32.
Are controls and practices used to prevent spillage, including: 265.194(b)-			
(1) Spill prevention controls e.g., check valves, dry discount couplings?		not evaluated	during inspection
(2) Overfill prevention devices e.g., level sensing devices, high level alarms, automatic feed cutoff, or bypass to a standby tank?		not evaluated	"flange comes out of top into return line into cyclinder or pipe but facility operator must know what lines are open." (Jeff Henes 11/22/93)
(3) Sufficient freeboard in uncovered tanks to prevent overtopping by wind action, wave, or precipitation?		not evaluated	
Are daily inspections done for the following: 265.195(a)-			
(1) Discharge control equipment e.g., feed cutoff, bypass and drainage systems?		X	Water tanks, water sludge tanks
(2) Corrosion or releases of waste in above ground portions?		X	
(3) Data gathered from monitoring and leak detection equipment e.g., pressure and temperature gauges, monitoring wells?		X	See Attachment 7. Detection ports for double walled tanks checked daily according to Jeff Henes on 11/22/93. On 9/29/93 Jeff Henes said detection ports were inspected weekly.

	Yes	No	Comments
(4) Construction materials and area surrounding the tank, including secondary containment (e.g., dikes) for erosion or signs of releases (e.g., wet spots, dead vegetation)?		X	
Are sources of impressed current inspected at least every other month? 265.195(b)(2)		n/a	
Are cathodic protection systems inspected six months after initial installation and then annually? 265.195(b)(1)		n/a	
If a leak has occurred in the tank system, has the facility complied with 265.196? 265.194(c)		X	
IGNITABLE AND REACTIVE WASTE: Is ignitable or reactive waste treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in a tank so that the resulting waste no longer meets the definition of ignitability or reactivity? 265.198(a)(1)(i-ii) or:		n/a	
Is ignitable or reactive waste stored or treated in such a way that it is protected from conditions which may cause the waste to ignite or react? 265.198(a)(2) or:		n/a	
Is the tank used solely for emergencies? 265.198(a)(3)		n/a	
Does the facility comply with the buffer zone requirements for covered tanks containing ignitable or reactive wastes specified in table 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" (1977 or 1981)? 265.198(b)		n/a	
Are incompatible wastes stored in separate tanks? 265.199(a)	X		NDEP inspectors questions if incompatables are stored in tanks since the tank leaks or it could be that the waste is incompable with the tank material.
Is HW not placed in non-decontaminated tanks that previously held an incompatible waste or material? 265.199(b)		not evaluated	

	Yes	No	Comments
Whenever a tank system is to be used to chemically treat or store a HW which is substantially different from waste previously handled in the tank, or chemically treat HW with a substantially different process than was previously used, did the facility: 265.200-			
(a) Conduct waste analysis and trial treatment or storage tests (bench-tests)? or:			not evaluated
(b) Have they obtained written documentation on similar storage or treatment of similar waste under similar operating conditions?			not evaluated
Construction, containment, and assessment:			
Was the tank system or component used to treat HW installed after 7/14/86? If YES, go to 265.192, NEW TANK SYSTEMS (next page).	X		
If an existing tank system (installation commenced or committed before 7/14/86) with a secondary HW containment system, go to 265.193			
If an existing tank system without complying secondary containment, has the facility determined whether the tank system is either not leaking or unfit for use? 265.191(a)			
If found to be leaking or unfit for use, has the facility complied with 265.196? 265.191(d)			
If fit for use, has the facility obtained a written assessment that attests to the tank system's integrity by 1/12/88*? 265.191(a)			
Was the assessment on file at the facility, and certified by an independent, registered professional engineer? 265.191(a)			

* Or within 12 months after their waste is listed as HW. 265.191(c)

	Yes	No	Comments
Did the assessment consider: 265.191(b)-			
(1) Original blueprints and standards?			
(2) HW characteristics?			
(3) Existing corrosion protection measures?			
(4) Documented age of tank, if known?			
(5) Leak test, internal inspection, or integrity test results?			
Design and installation of new tank systems:			
Does the facility have a tank system or component that is used to treat or store HW and was installed after 7/14/86?	X		
Has the facility obtained an assessment certified by an independent, registered, professional engineer attesting that the tank or component design is acceptable? (265.192(a))		X	
Did the assessment include: 265.192(a)-			
(1) Construction and design standards?		X	
(2) Hazardous characteristics of the wastes to be handled?		X	
(3) Corrosion? (see next page)		X	
(4) Protection against vehicular traffic?		X	
(5)(i) Strength of the foundation?		X	
(5)(ii) Anchoring to prevent flotation or dislodgement?		X	
(5)(iii) Effects of frost heave?		X	
Are certifications on file to attest that the installation steps and inspections, and any required repairs, were properly performed? (265.192(g))		X	
Did the installation include before-use inspection and repair of any: (265.192(b)-			
(1) Weld breaks?		X	
(2) Punctures?		X	
(3) Scrapes of protective coating?		X	
(4) Cracks?		X	
(5) Corrosion?		X	
(6) Other damage or inadequacies?		X	

Cont'd., Tanks

	Yes	No	Comments
Is the proper backfilling of underground tanks or components certified? 265.192(c)	n/a		no underground tanks
as the proper backfilling of underground tanks or components certified? 265.192(c)	n/a		
Were all tanks tested (and repaired) for tightness? 265.192(d)		X	
Were ancillary equipment certifiably supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stress due to settlement, vibration, expansion, and contraction? 265.192(e)		X	piping leaks
New tank corrosion certification:			
Where the external shell of a metal tank or any metal component touches soil or water, was the tank design and installation supervised and certified by a corrosion expert? 265.192(a)(3)		X	
Did the corrosion certifications consider these factors: 265.192(a)(3)(i)-			
A) Soil moisture content?		X	
(B) Soil pH?			
(C) Soil sulfides level?			
(D) Soil resistivity?			
(E) Structure to soil potential?			
(F) Influence of nearby underground metal structures or piping?			
(G) Stray electric current?			
(H) Existing corrosion-protection measures (coating, cathodic protection, etc.)?			
Was at least one of the following used to ensure tank integrity: 265.192(a)(3)(ii)-			
(A) Corrosion-resistant constructions materials such as special alloys fiberglass-reinforced plastic, etc.?		Y	
(B) Corrosion-resistant coatings such as epoxy or fiberglass?			
(C) Electrical isolation devices such as insulating joints, flanges?			

Cont'd, Tanks

	Yes	No	Comments H_2O tanks, H_2O sludge tanks, filterpress pad not a tank. Pits are tanks. Concrete + other pits are part of secondary containment.
Was a secondary containment system provided for any: 265.193(a)-			
(1) New tank systems or components before installation?	X		
(2) Existing tanks used to treat or store F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, by 1/12/89?		n/a	
(3) Existing tanks of proven age, by the later of 1/12/89 or 15 years old?		n/a	
(4) Existing tanks of undocumented age, by 1/12/95, or if the facility was built before 1980, by the later of 1/12/89 or the facility reaching 15 years of age?		n/a	
(5) Tank systems that handled materials that became hazardous wastes after 1/12/87, within two years of regulation or the facility reaching 15 years of age?		n/a	
If NO, to any of the above, has a variance been obtained from the RA?		n/a	
:e the containment systems: 265.193(b)-			
(1) Designed, installed, and operated to prevent any releases to soil or water at any time during operation? and:		X	2ndary containment had cracks (photo 51) and allowed free-standing liquid (photos 27-38).
(2) Capable of detecting, collecting, and holding releases from the tank?		X	
To meet these requirements, are the containment systems: 265.193(c)-			
(1) Compatible with wastes handled, and strong enough to prevent failure due to pressure (including ground water), weather, installation, or daily operations?		not evaluated	waste might not be compatible with steel used for boiler pit, side pits.
(2) Placed on a foundation that withstands settlement, compression, or uplift?		not evaluated	

Cont'd., Tanks

	Yes	No	Comments
(3) Provided with a leak detection system that detects any releases within 24 hours (if possible)?	~~X~~	X	Manual inspection required
(4) Sloped or drained to remove all liquids within 24 hours (if possible)?		X	Free standing liquid see photos 27-38.

Does the secondary containment for tanks include one of these devices: 265.193(d)-

(1) A liner external to the tank?	X		For tanks holding wastewater
(2) A vault?			
(3) A double-walled tank? or:	X		sumps are double walled tanks.
(4) An equivalent approved by the RA?			

If an external liner is used, does it: 265.193(e)(1)-

(i) Contain 100% of the largest tank volume?	not evaluated during inspection		
(ii) Either prevent run-on or rain from entering, or have added capacity to contain a 25-year, 24-hour storm?	not evaluated		
(iii) Be free of cracks or gaps?		X	see photo 51
(iv) Capable of preventing lateral and vertical migration of waste?	not evaluated (Concrete should be coated)		

If a vault system is used, does it: 265.193(e)(2)-

(i) Contain 100% of the largest tank volume?		n/a	
(ii) Either prevent run-off or rain from entering, or have added capacity to contain a 25-year, 24-hours storm?			
(iii) Have any joints sealed?			
(iv) Have an impermeable liner or coating over the concrete?			
(v) Protect against vapor formation from ignitable or reactive wastes?			
(vi) Have an exterior moisture barrier to prevent seep-in?			

If a double-walled tank is used, is it: 265.193(e)(3)

(i) One integral structure?	not evaluated		All sumps are double walled tanks. The sumps associated with the drip pad must meet double-walled tank standards.
(ii) Protected from interior and exterior corrosion?			
(iii) Provided with a leak detection system capable of detecting a leak within 24 hours (if possible)?			

Is all ancillary equipment provided with full secondary containment e.g., trench, jacketing, double-walled pipe (except for the following if inspected daily for leaks): 265.193(f)- The tanks holding hazardous waste. Filter press pit is probably a tank. The other sumps are part of 2ndary containment for

Cont'd., Tanks

	Yes	No	Comments
(1) Above ground pipes?	___	not	evaluated during inspection
(2) Welded flanges, joints, and connections?	___	___	___
(3) Seal-less or magnetic coupling pumps?	___	___	___
(4) Pressurized above ground piping systems with automatic shut-off devices?	___	___	___

Leaks, spills, unfit-for-use tanks:

If a tank system or secondary containment system has had a leak or spill, or is unfit for use, was it immediately removed from service? 265.196	___	X	Leak from Water Sludge tank see photo 31+32.
Did the facility immediately stop the flow of HW into the system, and inspect to determine the cause of the release? 265.196(a)	___	X	pipes leaking - photos 32-36
If the release was from the tank system, within 24 hours of detection (if possible) did they remove enough waste to prevent further release and allow inspection and repair? 265.196(b)	___	X	___
If the release was to a secondary containment system, were all released materials removed in 24 hours? 265.196(b)(2)	___	X	___
If the release was to the environment, did the facility immediately conduct a visual inspection of the release? 265.196(c)- and:	___	not evaluated	___
(1) Contain it to prevent further migration to soils or surface water?	___	___	___
(2) Remove and properly dispose of any visible contamination of the soil or surface water?	___	___	___
Was the leak or spill of HW: 265.196(d)(2)- (i) Less than or equal to one pound? and,	___	___	___
(ii) Immediately contained and cleaned up?	___	___	___
If not, was the spill or leak reported to the RA within 24 hours? 265.196(d)(1)	___	___	___

	Yes	No	Comments
If the reportable leak was a release to the environment, was a full report submitted to the RA within 30 days of detection? 265.196(d)(3)	___	X	The gw data indicates there's been a release to the environment, possibly from the tanks, secondary containment, drip pad or process area. A report should have been submitted to NDEP describing the data and the possibility of the release from the tanks, sumps or secondary containment.
Did the environmental release report include: 265.196(d)(3)-			
(i) Likely route of migration?	___		
(ii) Characteristics of the surrounding soil composition, geology, hydrogeology, and climate?	___		
(iii) Results of any monitoring or sampling?	___		
If not, were the results forwarded to the RA as soon as the analysis was received?	___		
(iv) Proximity to downgradient drinking water, surface water, and population areas?	___		
(v) A description of response actions taken or planned?	___		
Repair, containment, or closure: If the cause of the release was a spill that did not damage the integrity of the system was waste removed and necessary repairs made before returning the system to service? 265.196(e)(2)	___	X	
If the cause of the release was a leak from the primary tank system into the secondary tank system, was the system repaired before returning to service? 265.196(e)(3)	___	X	
If the source of any leak to the environment was from an aboveground, visually accessible component, was it repaired and certified before being returned to service? 265.196(e)(4)	n/a		

	Yes	No	Comments
If the source of any leak to the environment was from a component or tank without secondary containment, and was below ground (or above ground but not readily accessible for visual inspection, e.g., the bottom of an onground tank), was the tank or entire component provided with secondary containment (265.193) before being returned to service? 265.196(e)(4)		n/a	
If the answer to any of the above four questions was NO, did the facility close the unit in accordance with 265.197 ? 265.196(e)(1)		X	
If the facility has extensively repaired a tank system that leaked, was the repaired system certified capable by an independent, registered professional engineer? 265.196(f)		no repairs made	
Was the certification submitted to the RA within 7 days after returning the system to use? 265.196(f)		no repairs made	
If a tank system or component was replaced, did it comply with 265.192, new tanks? 265.196(e)(4)		no repairs made	

TANK CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE:

At closure, did the facility remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (liners, etc.), structures, soil, and equipment? 265.197(a)		n/a	
If the facility demonstrated that all contaminated soils cannot be removed or decontaminated, did they close the tank and perform post-closure care as if a landfill? 265.197(b)		n/a	
If the facility has a tank system without complying secondary containment or an exemption, did they include contingent closure and post-closure plans covering the care and reporting provisions for landfills? 265.197(c)(1-2)		n/a	

Cont'd., Tanks

	Yes	No	Comments
Did they include the contingent plans in the cost estimate? 265.197(c)(3)		n/a	
Did they include the contingent plans' costs in the financial assurance and responsibility estimates? 265.197(c)(4-5)		n/a	

Generators of Between 100 and 1000 kg/month That Accumulate HW in Tanks: (Part 265 Subpart J)

	Yes	No	Comments
For HW generators of between 100 and 1000 kilograms that accumulate in tanks for less than 180 days*, and do accumulate more than 6000 kg on-site at any time: 265.210(b)-		n/a	
(1) Does treatment or storage of HW in tanks comply with 265.17(b)?			
(2) Are HW or treatment reagents not placed in a tank if they could cause the tank or inner liner to fail?			
(3) Do uncovered tanks have at least 2 feet (60 centimeters) of freeboard, or overflow containment capacity equal to the volume of the top 2 feet?			
(4) Where HW is continuously fed into a tank, is there a means to stop inflow?			

*Or 270 days if they must ship the waste over 200 miles.

Does the 100-1000 kg/mo. generator inspect: 265.201(c)-			
(1) Discharge control equipment (wastefeed cut-off and by-pass systems, drainage systems) daily?			
(2) Data from monitoring equipment (pressured and temperature gauges) daily?			
(3) Waste levels in tanks daily?			

	Yes	No	Comments
(4) Tank construction materials for corrosion or leaking fixtures and seams weekly?		n/a	
(5) Construction materials and area surrounding the tank including secondary containment (dikes) for erosion or signs of releases (wet spots, dead vegetation) weekly?			
Are ignitable or reactive waste not placed in a tank, unless: 265.201(e)(1)-			
(i) The waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in a tank so that the resulting waste no longer meets the definition of ignitability or reactivity? or:			
(ii) The waste is stored or treated in such a way that it is protected from conditions which may cause the waste to ignite or react? or:			
(iii) The tank is used solely for emergencies?			
Does the facility comply with the buffer zone requirements for covered tanks containing ignitable or reactive wastes specified in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" (1977 or 1981)? 265.201(e)(2)			
Unless 265.17(b) is complied with: 265.201(f)-			
(1) Are incompatible wastes stored in separate tanks?			
(2) Is HW not placed in unwashed tanks that previously held an incompatible waste or material?			

§ 265.440 Applicability. effective 12/24/92

(c) The requirements of this subpart apply to owners and operators of facilities that use new or existing drip pads to convey treated wood drippage, precipitation, and/or surface water run-off to an associated collection system. Existing drip pads are those constructed before December 6, 1990 and those for which the owner or operator has a design and has entered into binding financial or other agreements for construction prior to December 6, 1990. All other drip pads are new drip pads. The requirement at § 265.443(b)(3) to install a leak collection system applies only to those drip pads that are constructed after December 24, 1992 except for those constructed after December 24, 1992 for which the owner or operator has a design and has entered into binding financial or other agreements for construction prior to December 24, 1992.

a) The drip pad is an "existing" drip pad for areas associated with cylinders 1+2. The CCA drip pad addition was added after Dec 6, 1990, which means it is a "new" drip pad. (Constructed June 1993)

(b) The owner or operator of any drip pad that is inside or under a structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither run-off nor run-on is generated is not subject to regulation under § 265.443(e) or § 265.443(f), as appropriate.

b) n/a

effective 6/24/93

(c) The requirements of this subpart [redacted] not applicable to the management of infrequent and incidental drippage in storage yards provided that:

(1) [redacted] contingency plan that describes how the [redacted] immediately to the discharge of such [redacted] minimum, the contingency plan must [redacted]

(i) Clean up the drippage;

(ii) [redacted] drippage;

(iii) Retain [redacted] cleanup for three years; and

(iv) [redacted] in a manner consistent with Federal [redacted]

c) NO - NWP does not maintain a written contingency plan that describes how they will respond to infrequent and incidental drippage on the soil.

Picture #53 shows drippage on soil from a pole treated with pentachlorophenol formulation.

§ 265.441 Assessment of existing drip pad integrity. effective?

(a) For each existing drip pad as defined in § 265.440 of this subpart, the owner or operator must evaluate the drip pad and determine that it meets all of the requirements of this subpart, except the requirements for liners and leak detection systems of § 265.443(b). No later than the effective date of this rule, [redacted]

[redacted] • The evaluation must document the extent to which the drip pad meets each of the design and operating standards of § 265.443 of this subpart, except the standards for liners and leak detection systems, specified in § 265.443(b) of this subpart.

(b) [redacted] This written plan must describe all changes to be made to the drip pad in sufficient detail to document compliance with all the requirements of § 265.443 of this subpart. The plan must be reviewed and certified by an independent qualified registered professional engineer.

(c) [redacted] and modification [redacted] to the Regional Administrator or State Director the assessment for the drip pad together with a certification by an independent, qualified, registered professional engineer, attesting that the drip pad conforms to the drawings.

(d) If the drip pad is found to be leaking or unfit for use, the owner or operator must comply with the provisions of § 265.443(m) of this subpart or close the drip pad in accordance with § 265.445 of this subpart.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 55 FR 50487, Dec. 6, 1990, § 265.441 was added. Paragraph (a) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER once approval has been obtained.

(a) No written assessment available that evaluates whether the drip pad meets all of Subpart W, and documents the extent to which standards of 265443 are met. See Attachment 3 for assessment given to NDEP during inspection.

(b) n/a [redacted]

(c) No repairs except sealant,

(d) NWP has not found the drip pad to be leaking.

§ 265.442 Design and installation of new drip pads.

Owners and operators of new drip pads must ensure that the pads are designed, installed, and operated in accordance with one of the following:

(a) All of the applicable requirements of §§ 265.443 (except § 265.443(a)(4)), 265.444 and 265.445 of this subpart, or

(b) All of the applicable requirements of §§ 265.443 (except § 265.443(b)), 265.444 and 265.445 of this subpart.

CCA drip pad is "new" drip pad. The CCA drip pad was constructed June 1993.

§ 265.443 Design and operating requirements.

(a) Drip pads must:

(1) Be constructed of non-earthen materials, excluding wood and non-structurally supported asphalt;

(2) Be sloped to free-drain treated wood drippage, rain and other waters, or solutions of drippage and water or other wastes to the associated collection system;

(3) Have a curb or berm around the perimeter;

(4)(i) Have a hydraulic conductivity of less than or equal to 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second, e.g., existing concrete drip pads must be sealed, coated, or covered with a surface material with a hydraulic conductivity of less than or equal to 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second such that the entire surface where drippage occurs or may run across is capable of containing such drippage and mixtures of drippage and precipitation, materials, or other wastes while being routed to an associated collection system. This surface material must be maintained free of cracks and gaps that could adversely affect its hydraulic conductivity, and the material must be chemically compatible with the preservatives that contact the drip pad. The requirements of this provision apply only to existing drip pads and those drip pads for which the owner or operator elects to comply with § 265.442(a) instead of § 265.442(b).

(ii) [redacted]

a)

1) yes – concrete

2) yes – drip pad is sloped. However, the pad associated with chamber 2 continues into area*

3) NO off dirt 6-8" – but no curb See photos 19, 50, 52, 54.

4) NO – Documentation provided to NDEP includes test results of permeability tests performed on Hydra-Dam Sealant, the Sealant MSDS, the Sealant product label, and a letter signed by a Professional Engineer describing the installation of the Hydra-Dam 2500 sealant. (See Attachment 4).

* where H_2O sludge tanks, Hazardous Waste storage bin, filter presses, and several open containers are located. Free standing liquid was observed – see pictures 7, 27, 28, 30-39.

The permeability tests were performed on concrete specimens treated with Hydra-Dam Sealer using a mix ratio of part water to one part Hydra-Dam Sealer concentrate. The sealant label recommends either a 1:4 or 1:2 ratio; 1 part being the sealant concentrate and 2 or 4 parts being the water. The signed engineer's letter states sealant applied in accordance w/ manufacturers recommendations, which must be on the label.

(5) Be of sufficient structural strength and thickness to prevent failure due to physical contact, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operations, e.g., variable and moving loads such as vehicle traffic, movement of wood, etc.

NOTE: EPA will generally consider applicable standards established by professional organizations generally recognized by industry such as the American Concrete Institute (ACI) and the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) in judging the structural integrity requirement of this paragraph.

~~(b) If an owner/operator elects to comply with § 265.442(b) instead of § 265.442(a), the drip pad must have:~~

(1) A synthetic liner installed below the drip pad that is designed, constructed, and installed to prevent leakage from the drip pad into the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life (including the closure period) of the drip pad. The liner must be constructed of materials that will prevent waste from being absorbed into the liner and prevent releases into the adjacent subsurface soil or ground water or surface water during the active life of the facility. The liner must be:

(i) Constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrogeologic forces), physical contact with the waste or drip pad leakage to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation (including stresses from vehicular traffic on the drip pad);

(ii) Placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure of the liner due to settlement, compression or uplift; and

(iii) Installed to cover all surrounding earth that could come in contact with the waste or leakage; and

(2) A leakage detection system immediately above the liner that is designed, constructed, maintained and operated to detect leakage from the drip pad. The leakage detection system must be:

(i) Constructed of materials that are:

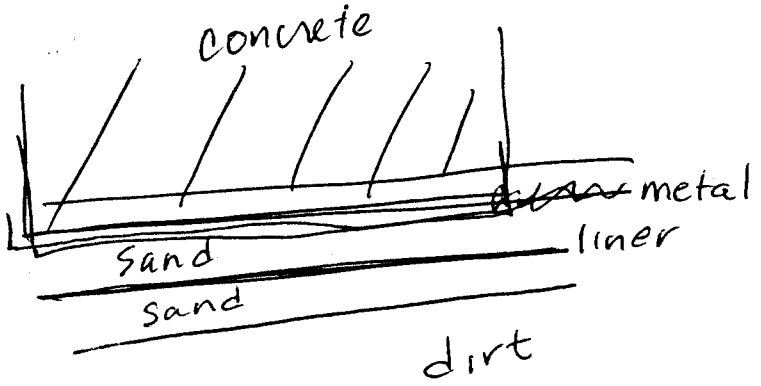
(A) Chemically resistant to the waste managed in the drip pad and the leakage that might be generated; and

(B) Of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlaying materials and by any equipment used at the drip pad; and

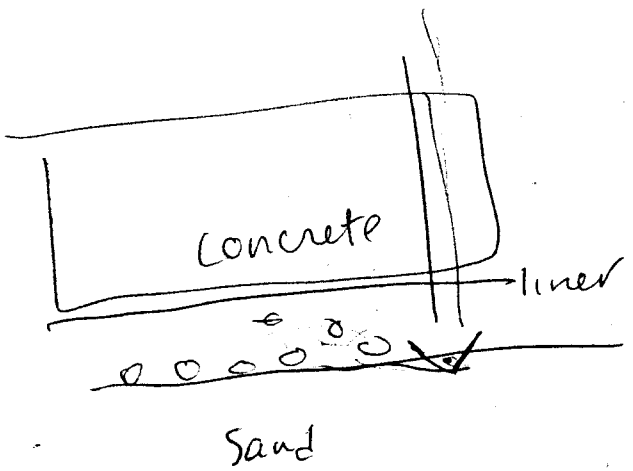
(ii) Designed and operated to function without clogging through the scheduled closure of the drip pad.

(iii) Designed so that it will detect the failure of the drip pad or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid at the earliest practicable time.

5) no. Large cracks are apparent as shown in photos 47 + 48.



b) n/a



effect 6/24/93

(3) A leakage collection system immediately above the liner that is designed, constructed, maintained and operated to collect leakage from the drip pad such that it can be removed from below the drip pad. The date, time, and quantity of any leakage collected in this system and removed must be documented in the operating log.

(c) Drip pads must be maintained such that they remain free of cracks, gaps, corrosion, or other deterioration that could cause hazardous waste to be released from the drip pad.

c) No, see photos 47+48.

Note: See § 265.443(m) for remedial action required if deterioration or leakage is detected.

(d) The drip pad and associated collection system must be designed and operated to convey, drain, and collect liquid resulting from drippage or precipitation in order to prevent run-off.

d) yes - A berm should be added with installed around the perimeter of the drip pad.

(e) Unless protected by a structure, as described in § 265.440(b) of this subpart, the owner or operator must design, construct, operate and maintain a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the drip pad during peak discharge from at least a 24-hour, 25-year storm unless the system has sufficient excess capacity to contain any run-on that might enter the system, or the drip pad is protected by a structure or cover, as described in § 265.440(b) of this subpart.

e) This was not evaluated by the P.E.

(f) Unless protected by a structure or cover, as described in § 265.440(b) of this subpart, the owner or operator must design, construct, operate and maintain a run-off management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-hour, 25-year storm.

f) This was not evaluated by the P.E.

[redacted]

g) NO- The letters dated 2/3/92 or 10/3/92 do not state that the drip pad design meets the requirements of 265.443(a) through(f).

(h) Drippage and accumulated precipitation must be removed from the associated collection system as necessary to prevent overflow onto the drip pad.

h) yes
i) Pit sumps are pumped daily according to Jeff Henes.

(i) The drip pad surface must be cleaned thoroughly in a manner and frequency such that accumulated residues of hazardous waste or other materials are removed, with residues being properly managed as hazardous waste, so as to allow weekly inspections of the entire drip pad surface without interference or hindrance from accumulated residues of hazardous waste or other materials on the drip pad.

12/24/92

(j) Drip pads must be operated and maintained in a manner to minimize tracking of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents off the drip pad as a result of activities by personnel or equipment.

(k) After being removed from the treatment vessel, treated wood from pressure and non-pressure processes must be held on the drip pad until drippage has ceased. The owner or

(l) Collection and holding units associated with run-on and run-off control systems must be emptied or otherwise managed as soon as possible after storms to maintain design capacity of the system.

(m) Throughout the active life of the drip pad, if the owner or operator detects a condition that may have caused or has caused a release of hazardous waste, the condition must be repaired within a reasonably prompt period of time following discovery, in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) Upon detection of a condition that may have caused or has caused a release of hazardous waste (e.g., upon detection of leakage by the leak detection system), the owner or operator must:

(i) Enter a record of the discovery in the

(ii) Immediately remove the portion of the drip pad affected by the condition from service;

(iii) Determine what steps must be taken to repair the drip pad, remove any leakage from below the drip pad, and establish a schedule for accomplishing the clean up and repairs;

an notice to the Regional Administra- description of the steps that will be taken to repair the drip pad, and leakage, and the schedule for accomplishing this work.

1) See Attachment 2 for form used to document cleaning + inspection of drip pad and collection systems. The form does not document the cleaning procedure used. According to Jeff Henes: The entire pad is swept daily; the pad is divided into 5 parts - one part is rinsed with water each day ∴ the whole pad is cleaned each week

K) See Attachment 5 for form used to document the time treated wood is held on pad and the time treated wood is removed from the pad. This documentation does not state or certify that drippage ceased prior moving wood off pad. Jeff Henes stated that treated wood is removed from the pad when they know it is dry.

J) Not evaluated.

l) Yes, pits checked and pumped daily according to Jeff Henes.

m)

Cracks shown in photos 47 + 48 should be repaired immediately. NDEP suspects there has been a release of hazardous waste to the groundwater. Attachment 6 shows analytical data for well #2 that contains total phenols at 9 ug/L. The mcl for pentachlorophenol is 1 ug/L.

(2) The Regional Administrator will review the information submitted, make a determination regarding whether the pad must be removed from service completely or partially until repairs and clean up are complete, and notify the owner or operator of the determination and the underlying rationale in writing.

(3) [redacted]

(n) [redacted]

n) No, records of past operating and waste handling practices are not maintained.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 56 FR 50486, Dec. 6, 1990, § 265.443 was added. Paragraphs (g), (i), (k), (m)(1)(i), (m)(1)(iv), (m)(3), (n) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER once approval has been obtained.

§ 265.444 Inspections.

(a) During construction or installation, liners and cover systems (e.g., membranes, sheets, or coatings) must be inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections (e.g., holes, cracks, thin spots, or foreign materials). [redacted] meeting the requirements [redacted] independent, qualified, registered [redacted] engineer. The certification must be maintained at the facility as part of the facility operating record. After installation liners and covers must be inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures, or blisters.

(b) While a drip pad is in operation, it must be inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of any of the following:

(1) Deterioration, malfunctions or improper operation of run-on and run-off control systems;

(2) The presence of leakage in and proper functioning of leakage detection system.

(3) Deterioration or cracking of the drip pad surface.

NOTE: See § 265.443(m) for remedial action required if deterioration or leakage is detected.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 56 FR 50486, Dec. 6, 1991, § 265.444 was added. Paragraph (a) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER once approval has been obtained.

a) It cannot be determined if installation of cover systems (coatings) were inspected for uniformity/thin spots since management has changed. After installation, the cover system (coating) was inspected by a P.E and documented in letter dated 10/30/92. The letter does not say the pad was inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and to ensure the absence of uniformity or imperfections. See Attachment 4.

b) Inspections of drip pad documented weekly according to Jeff Henes, See Attachment 2 for example. Inspections performed quarterly pursuant to NDEP Water Pollution Control Permit. See Attachment 6 for example.

§ 265.445 Closure.

(a) At closure, the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (pad, liners, etc.), contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leakage, and manage them as hazardous waste.

(b) If, after removing or decontaminating all residues and making all reasonable efforts to effect removal or decontamination of contaminated components, subsoils, structures, and equipment as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator finds that not all contaminated subsoils can be practically removed or decontaminated, he must close the facility and perform post/closure care in accordance with closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills (§ 265.310). For permitted units, the requirement to have a permit continues throughout the post-closure period.

(c)(1) The owner or operator of an existing drip pad, as defined in § 265.440 of this subpart, that does not comply with the liner requirements of § 265.443(b)(1) must:

(i) [redacted] for the drip pad under § 265.112 both a plan for complying with paragraph (a) of this section and a contingent plan for complying with paragraph (b) of this section in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure; and

(ii) Prepare a contingent post-closure plan under § 265.118 of this part for complying with paragraph (b) of this section in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed at closure.

(2) The cost estimates calculated under §§ 265.112 and 265.144 of this part for closure and post-closure care of a drip pad subject to this paragraph must include the cost of complying with the contingent closure plan and the contingent post-closure plan, but are not required to include the cost of expected closure under paragraph (a) of this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 56 FR 50486, Dec. 6, 1990, § 265.445 was added. Paragraphs (c)(1)(i), and (c)(1)(ii) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER once approval has been obtained.

a) Not applicable since not under closure

b) Not applicable since not under closure.

c) plans not required. as a LQG.

RECYCLABLE MATERIALS USED IN A MANNER CONSTITUTING DISPOSAL

40 CFR 266:C

(Complete 266 checklist only if generator recycles non-exempt wastes.)

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
Does the facility handle recyclable materials that are place on or applied to the land 266.20(a)(1-2)	n/a		City water used for dust control
If YES, Is the material either a commercial fertilizer, or a product produced for use by the general public?* 266.20(b) and:			Process water is not used; according to Jeff Hews.
The recyclable materials have been chemically bound to the commercial product, and cannot be separated by physical means? and:			
The products meet the applicable treatment or prohibition standards in Part 268 Subpart D (see checklist) for each recyclable HW constituent they contain?			
If NO to any of 266.20(b) above, did the facility comply with all RCRA TSD facility requirements? 266.21,-22,-23			
If the recyclable materials used in a manner constituting land disposal were subject to provisions of 266.20(b) regarding treatment standards and prohibition levels, did the recycler submit a certification (see 268.7(b)(5)), and a notice listing the EPA HW number, corresponding treatment standard, and any analysis, to the RA? 268.7(b)(8) and:			
Has the recycler kept records of the name and location of each entity receiving the waste-derived product? 268.7(b)(8)			
Has the facility not sprayed waste and/or used oil contaminated with dioxin or any other HW (except those listed solely for ignitability) on roads for dust suppression or road treatment? 266.23(b)			

*Except zinc-containing fertilizers using HW K061 that are produced for the general public's use. They are exempt. 266.20(b)

Used Oil Burned for Energy Recovery:
(Part 266 Subpart E)

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the facility handle used oil burned for energy recovery in any boiler or industrial furnace (except 265 Subpart O incinerators)?* 266.40(a)	___	X	_____
Does the used oil fuel burned for energy recovery meet the qualifications: 266.40-			
Contains HW from conditionally exempt small quantity (261.5) generators only? -(d)(2) or:	___	___	_____
Has not been mixed with HW and exhibits only 261 Subpart C HW characteristics? -(c), -(d)(1) and:	___	___	_____
Contains no more than 1,000 ppm total halogens?** -(c)	___	___	_____

If NO, the used oil is a HW fuel.
Go to 40CFR Subpart H 266.100.

USED OIL EXCEEDING ANY SPECIFICATION LEVEL
IS SUBJECT TO THIS SUBPART WHEN BURNED
FOR ENERGY RECOVERY***

CONSTITUENT/PROPERTY	ALLOWABLE LEVEL
ARSENIC (As).....	5 ppm maximum
CADMIUM (Cd).....	2 " "
CHROMIUM (Cr).....	10 " "
LEAN (Pb).....	100 " "
FLASH POINT.....	100F minimum
TOTAL HALOGENS.....	4,000 ppm maximum**

*"Used oil" means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. "Used oil fuel" includes any fuel produced from used oil by blending, processing, or other treatment. 266.40(a)

**Used oil containing >1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a HW (due to mixing with other HWs) until successfully rebutted (i.e., demonstrated not to contain Appendix VIII halogenated hazardous constituents).

***The specifications do not apply if mixed with any HW not from a conditionally-exempt SQG.

Cont'd., Used Oil Burned for Energy Recovery: 266:E

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the facility market* used oil fuel? 266.43(a)	___	___	_____
Is the facility exempt from marketer regs. because they: 266.43(a)-			
(1) Are used oil generators, or collectors who transport used oil received only from generators, who do not market directly to a person who burns it for energy recovery?	___	___	_____
or			
(2) Market to burners who are only burning some of the used oil fuel incidentally to processing or other treatment before they then market?	___	___	_____
or			
(3) Only market used oil fuel that another facility has already claimed meets the specifications?	___	___	_____
If the facility is the first to claim the used oil meets specifications (and is thus exempt) have they: 266.43(b)(1), -(6)-			
(i) Kept copies of the analysis or determination for 3 years?	___	___	_____
(ii) Recorded in an operating log:			
(A) The name and address of the facility receiving the shipment?	___	___	_____
(B) The quantity delivered?	___	___	_____
(C) The date of shipment/delivery?	___	___	_____
(D) A cross reference to the analysis?	___	___	_____
Have they notified EPA of their used oil management activity, even if they previously notified of other HW management and received and EPA ID#? 266.43(b)(3)	___	___	_____

*e.g., generators who market used oil fuel directly to a burner, distributors of used oil fuel, facilities that receive used oil from generators and produce, process, or blend used oil fuel.

	Yes	No	Comments
Before they initiate the first shipment of off-spec. used oil to a burner or another marketer, did the facility obtain a one-time written and signed notice from the recipient certifying that:			
The burner or marketer has notified EPA as above? 266.41(a), 266.43(b)(5)(A)	___	___	_____
If the recipient is a burner, the burner will burn the fuel only in a unit identified in 266.41(b) ? 266.43(a),-(b)(5)(B)	___	___	_____
Before a marketer accepts the first shipment of off-spec. used oil from another marketer, has he provided the other marketer with the notice just described? 266.43(b)(5)(B)(ii)	___	___	_____
Has the marketer kept copies of each certification notice received or sent for three years from the date he last engages in off-spec. used oil transactions with each person? 266.43(b)(6)(ii)	___	___	_____
Before the facility initiates a shipment of off-spec. used oil, did they send an invoice to the receiving facility containing: 266.43(b)(4)- (i) An invoice number?	___	___	_____
(ii) The sender & receiver's ID #s?	___	___	_____
(iii) The names & address of both facilities?	___	___	_____
(iv) The quantity of off-spec. used oil to be delivered?	___	___	_____
(v) The dates of shipment/delivery?	___	___	_____
(vi) The following statement: "This used oil is subject to EPA regulation under 40 CFR Part 266"?	___	___	_____
Has the facility kept copies of invoices received or sent for three years? 266.43(6)(ii)	___	___	_____

BURNERS:	Yes	No	Comments
Is the facility that burns off-spec. used oil fuel: 266.44-			
(a) Met 266.41(b) below?	___	___	_____
(b) Notified the EPA stating their location and describing their used oil management activity (even if they previously notified of other HW management and received an EPA ID No.)*? 266.43(b)	___	___	_____
Before the burner accepts the first shipment of off-spec. use oil fuel from a marketer, did the burner provide a one-time written and signed notice certifying that: 266.44(c)-			
(1) He has notified EPA as required?	___	___	_____
(2) He will burn the fuel only in a unit identified in 266.41(b)?	___	___	_____
Has the burner kept copies of the one-time certification notice for three years after he last received oil from the marketer? 266.44(e)	___	___	_____
Has the burner kept copies of each invoice received for 3 years? 266.44(e)	___	___	_____

Prohibitions:
(1) Industrial furnaces, as defined in 260.10.
(2) Boilers, as defined in 260.10, identified as follows:
(i) Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes; or
(ii) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, or heated or cooled gases or fluids for sale; or
(iii) Used oil-fired space heaters provided that:
(A) The heater burns only used oil that the owner/operator generates or used oil received from do-it-yourself oil changers who generate used oil as household waste;
(B) The heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than 0.5 million Btu per hour; and
(C) The combustion gases from the heater are vented to the ambient air.

*Except facilities using oil-fired space heaters under 266.41(b)(2).

SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES BEING RECLAIMED
(Part 266 Subpart G)

	Yes	No	Comments
Does the facility store spent batteries that are recyclable materials before reclaiming them? 266.80(a)	___	not	evaluated
If YES, has the facility notified under RCRA 3010? 266.80(b)(1)	___	___	_____
Have they complied with Part 264 Subparts A-E, F-L except for: waste analysis (264.13) and manifests (264.71-2))? 266.80(b)(2)	___	___	_____

According to Jeff Hanas: The on-site boiler uses natural gas. No solvents or used oil are burned in the boiler.

40 CFR, Subpart H

§§266.100 through 266.112

Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

This subpart will be included in the checklist prepared for US EPA FY'93.

Land Disposal Restrictions: (Part 268)

	Yes	No	Comments
id the facility handle wastes estricted from land disposal 268.1(b)?			F034/F035 TCLP metals + PCP
F001 through F005 spent solvents?	—	X	
F020 through F026-28 Dioxins?	—	X	do not have LDR
"California List" wastes?	—	X	treatment standards
First Third scheduled wastes?	X	(K001)	~~no notices for these codes,~~
Second Third scheduled wastes?	—	X	
Third Third scheduled wastes?	—	X	K001 sludge was sent
Toxicity Characteristic wastes? (261.24)	—	X	offsent - K001 treatment
Characteristic Wastes? (261, C)	—	X	standards effective 8/8/1988
Exemptions: Are the restricted wastes exempted from land disposal restrictions because:			
They are hazardous only by characteristic and disposed into a non-hazardous or hazardous injection well as defined in Part 144.6(a) and do not exhibit any prohibited characteristic of hazardous waste at point of injection? 268.1(c)(3)	n/a	—	
An "imminent endangerment" waiver has been granted under 121(d)(4) of CERCLA? 268.1(d)	n/a	—	
The waste is from conditionally-exempt small quantity generators? 268.1(e)(1)	n/a	—	
A farmer is disposing of waste pesticides in accordance with 262.70? 268.1(e)(2)	n/a	—	
EPA has not promulgated land disposal prohibitions or treatment standards for wastes identified or listed as hazardous after November 8, 1984? 268.1(e)(3)	X	—	F032/F035 TCLP metals + PCP D037

* *Land disposal means placement in or on the land and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker for disposal purposes. 268.2(c) Injection wells are being covered under a separate schedule (Part 148).

NOTE: If no restricted wastes were handled after the effective dates or an above exemption applies to all restricted wastes handled, do not complete remainder of this section.

Exceptions: Can the restricted wastes continue to be land disposed because:

	Yes	No	Comments
A case-by-case extension has been granted under Subpart C or 268.5, for the wastes handled? 268.1(c)(1-4), 268.30(d)(3)(F001-5), 268.31(d)(3)(dioxins), 268.32(g)(2)(CA list), 268.33(e)(3)(1st 3rd)(2nd 3rd), 268.35(i)(4)(3rd 3rd), 268.1(c)(2)		X	
An exemption has been granted because the waste is certified treated by the best demonstrated available technology (BDAT)? 268.44(a)		X	
If any of the preceding exceptions apply, the attached effective 268 Subpart C dates and concentrations, Subpart D standards and Subpart E storage restrictions do not apply. Waste analysis and applicable generator certification requirements till pertain.			
Except for characteristic wastes subsequently discharged under NPDES permit or in compliance with pretreatment requirements under Section 307 of the CWA, has the handler not merely diluted the restricted waste or treatment residue in order to achieve compliance? 268.3		X	

STORAGE:

Are restricted wastes only being stored where: 268.50-

(a)(1) A generator is using tanks or containers while accumulating a sufficiently large batch to properly recover, treat, or dispose?		N/a	*

Cont'd., LDR - Generators: Waste Analysis

	YES	NO	COMMENTS
If restricted wastes are generated on-site, has the generator, using knowledge or analysis, determined if the waste is restricted from land disposal? 268.7(a)	___	X	K001 not put on manifest
Was the Paint Filter Liquids Test used to determine if waste sludges and solids were CA list liquids? 268.32(i)	n/a		
Did the generator determine if liquid CA list wastes sludges an solids were CA list liquids? 268.32(j)(1)	n/a		
Did the generator determine if liquid CA list wastes containing PCBs or HOCs were prohibited? 268.32(j)(2)	n/a		
Did the generator determine whether a HW listed in 268.10, -.11, -.12, exceeds the applicable treatment standards specified in 268.41, and -.43 by testing a representative sample of the waste extract or the entire waste, or use knowledge of the waste? 268.35(j)	___	X	K001
Where waste treatment standards are expressed as concentrations in the waste extract (268.41), did any analysis include the TCLP (268 Appendix I)? 268.33(g)	___	X	K001

NOTICES, CERTIFICATIONS, AND DEMONSTRATIONS AND RECORDKEEPING:

If determined that the waste is restricted and requires treatment before land disposal, have they notified the treatment or storage facility with each shipment of waste? including: 268.7(a)(1)-	___	X	K001
(i) EPA HW ID number?	___	X	
(ii) Appropriate treatment standards and prohibitions?	___	X	
(ii) Refer to wastewater or non-wastewater category [defined in §268.2(f) or 268.2(d) & the waste code subdivision? (EX: D003-reactive cyanides)	___	X	
(iii) Manifest number for the waste?	___	X	
(iv) Available waste analysis data?	___	X	

	Yes	No	Comments
If the waste is determined to be restricted but not required further treatment, has the generator submitted with each shipment to the treatment, storage or land disposal facility, a notice and a certification that the waste meets both treatment standards and applicable prohibitions? 268.7(a)(2)		X	K001
Did the notification include: 268.7(a)(2)(i)-			
(a) EPA HW ID number?		X	
(b) Appropriate treatment standards and prohibitions?		X	
(c) Manifest number for the waste?		X	
(d) Available waste analysis data?		X	
Was the following certification signed? 268.7(a)(2)(ii)-		X	

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in 40 CFR 268 Subpart D and all applicable prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 268.32 or RCRA section 3004(d). I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

If the generator's waste is subject to an exemption from a prohibition on the type of land disposal method utilized for such waste (e.g., a case-by-case extension under 268.5, an exemption under 268.6, or a nationwide variance), have they notified the receiving facility with each shipment of waste that the waste is not prohibited from land disposal? 268.7(a)(3)		n/a	

	Yes	No	Comments
Did the notice include: 268.7(a)(3)-			
(i) EPA HW ID number?		n/a	
(ii) Appropriate treatment standards and prohibitions? and			
(ii) Refer to wastewater or non-wastewater category [defined in 268.2(f) or 268.2(d)] & the waste code subdivision? (EX: D003 - reactive cyanides)			
(iii) Manifest number for the waste?			
(iv) Available waste analysis data?			
(v) The date the waste is subject to prohibitions?			
<u>If a generator is treating prohibited wastes in tanks or containers</u> to meet applicable treatment standards, has a waste analysis plan been developed and implemented which:			
(a) Is kept on-site in the generator's records? 268.7(a)(4)		n/a	
(b) Is based on chemical and physical analysis of waste(s) being treated and contains all information to treat waste in accordance with standards, including the selected testing frequency? 268.7(a)(4)			
(c) Was filed with the RA or authorized state a minimum of 30 days prior to treatment? 268.7(a)(4)			
Have wastes shipped off-site complied with notification requirements of 268.7(a)(2)? 268.7(a)(4)		X	
If determined that the waste is restricted based solely on knowledge, is all supporting data used in the determination maintained on-site in the generator's files? 268.7(a)(5)		X	
Has the generator retained on-site a copy of all notices, certifications, waste analysis data, and other Part 268 records for at least five years? 268.7(a)(6)		X	
If a generator is managing a labpack that contains wastes identified in Part 268, Appendix IV, and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard under 268.42, has the generator, with each shipment of waste, noticed the treatment facility pursuant to 268.7(a)(1)? 268.7(a)(9)		n/a	

	Yes	No	Comments
Complied with 268.7(a)(5) and (a)(6) and submitted the following certification? 268.7(a)(7)		n/a	

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the labpack contains only the wastes specified in Appendix IV to Part 268 or solid wastes not subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 261. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine or imprisonment.

If a generator is managing a labpack that contains organic wastes specified in Part 268, Appendix V*, and wishes to use the alternative treatment standards under 268.42, has the generator, with each shipment of waste, noticed the treatment facility pursuant to 268.7(a)(1)? 268.7(a)(8)		n/a	

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste and that the labpack contains only organic wastes specified in Appendix V to Part 268 or solid wastes not subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 261. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine or imprisonment.

If the facility is a small quantity generator with tolling agreements pursuant to 262.20(e), has it complied with notification and certification requirements of 268.7(a) for the initial shipment of waste subject to the agreement? 268.7(a)(9)		n/a	
and, Retained a copy, on-site, of notification, certification, and tolling agreement, for at least 3 years after expiration of agreement? 268.7(a)(9)		n/a	

<u>Special Rules for Wastes that Exhibit a Characteristic</u>:

Did facility retain all records for five years even when characteristic removed before dispoal? 268.7(a)(7)		n/a	No records yrs
Did the initial generator determine all applicable listed & characteristic waste codes (unless the treatment standards for the listed would treat the characteristic)? 268.9(a)&(b)		X	K001

Cont'd., LDR, Characteristic Wastes

	Yes	No	Comments
In addition to any applicable standards determined from the initial point of generation, has the characteristic waste that has been land disposed complied with the treatment standards under Part 268 Subpart D? 268.9(c)	X		no LDR standards for TCLP metals PEP
Has a notification and certification, required in 268.9(d), been sent to the RA or authorized state for shipment of non-hazardous waste to a Subtitle D facility? 268.9(d)	n/a		
Did the notification include the following: 268.9(d)(1)			
(i) Name and address of the Subtitle D facility?			
■(ii) Description of waste as initially generated, including applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s), the applicable wastewater or nonwastewater category and the subdivisions within the waste code? 268.9(d)(1)(ii) (EX: D003-reactive cyanides)			
(iii) Applicable treatment standards at initial point of generation?			
Has the certification been signed by an authorized representative and does it state the language in 268.7(b)(5)(i)? 268.9(d)(2)			

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification and that, based on my inquiry of those indivisuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the treatment process has been operated and maintained properly so as to comply with the performance levels specified in 40 CFR part 268, subpart D, and all applicable prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 268.32 or RCRA section 3004(d) without impermissible dilution of the prohibited waste. I am aware that there are signigicant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

WASTE MINIMIZATION CHECKLIST

SECTION A

Section A applies to all fully regulated generators who manifest any hazardous waste offsite.

MANIFEST [3002(b)] Yes No

1. Does the generator use manifests to transport hazardous waste? X ___

   Period of review 1991-1993

2. Do the manifests contain the certification that the generator has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree determined by the generator to be economically practicable? X ___

3. Are the manifests signed? (By whom? - get the name) X ___

   Name_____ Title_____

4. Is the certification portion of the manifests crossed out or marked in any way to indicate that a program to reduce the volume and toxicity of the waste is not in place? ___ X

5. Does the generator have a written waste minimization plan? ___ X

6. If the generator does not have a written waste minimization plan, is the generator aware of the requirement to have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree determined by the generator to be economically practicable? ___ X

7. If the waste minimization plan is not a written plan (i.e. the generator keeps the plan in his/her mind), request an oral description of the plan and summarize below.

"Block walls are used to keep sand off pad."

Eff. 7/30/91.

BIENNIAL REPORT [§262.41(a)(6)&(7)]

Dates of reports reviewed 1991 Hazardous Waste Report

	Yes	No
1. Do the Biennial Reports contain a description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated?	✓	X Boxes checked

Describe any deficiencies identified. Form ___ filled out, No narrative attached.

2. Do the Biennial Reports contain a description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent such information is available for years prior to 1984.	✓	X boxes checked

Describe any deficiencies identified.

3. Are the waste minimization descriptions (i.e. response to questions 1 and 2 above) in the Biennial Reports consistent with the waste minimization plan?

Describe any inconsistencies identified.

Can not evaluate since no plan.

DRAFT - REGION 9

MULTI-MEDIA FACILITY INSPECTION SCREENING CHECKLIST

FACILITY NAME: Nevada Wood Preserving

FACILITY ADDRESS: 1650 Spruce Avenue

CITY, STATE, ZIP: Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

FACILITY PHONE NUMBER: (702) 577-2000

CONTACT (Name/Title): Jeffery H. Henes, General Manager

EPA I.D. NUMBER: NVD 982030520

S.I.C. CODE: 2491

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: Not available

EPA INSPECTOR: Nancy Alvarez

PRIMARY MEDIA COVERAGE: RCRA Hazardous Waste

INSPECTION DATE: September 29 and 30, 1993

NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN: 54

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

RCRA SCREENING CHECKLIST

Facility Name: NWP Inspection Date: 09/29&30/93

EPA Inspector: Nancy Alvarez

1. **What chemical and/or industrial waste streams are generated at the facility?** Wood Preserving wastes are generated at the facility. The waste stream listings are: K001, F035, F032
2. **Identify the chemicals:**

Chem Name	Liquid	Solid	Sludge	Volume/Weight
Pentachlorophenol				
CCA				
Copper Napthenate				
Used motor oil				
Petroleum Naptha Waste				
Diesel Fuel #2				

3. **Describe the condition of the following areas:**

Drum Storage Area

Number of containers/drums 30+ Size of containers/drugs 55 gal.
one 20 cubic yard roll off containing hazardous waste.
Condition of drums: Open? YES Leaking? YES Bulging? NO

HW labels on drums? NO Bermed/fenced area NO

Safety Equipment? NO Incompatible wastes stored together? NO

Tanks

Condition of tanks: Open? Leaking? Bermed?

The facility had one above ground storage tank leaking at the base.

Landfill

Condition of landfill: Strong Chemical odor?

Smokey or burning?

Wastepile

Condition of Wastepile: Covered? NO Strong Chem. Odor? YES

The above questions were answered in regards to the 20 cubic yard roll off that contained the hazardous waste filter cake.

WATER SCREENING CHECKLIST

Facility Name: Nevada Wood Preserv Inspection Date: 09/29 & 30/93

EPA Inspector: Nancy Alvarez

1. Does the facility use water in its manufacturing processes? If YES, does the facility discharge water from a point source to surface waters or to a storm or sanitary sewer? Does the facility inject wastewater? If any response is yes, complete the following table: Permit #NEV 87037

   The facility has a zero discharge permit which does not allow a discharge. The purpose of the permit is to monitor the groundwater to detect any leakage.

Source	Pretreatment/ NPDES Permit#	Est.Flow	How Generated	Visual Appearance	Where Disch.
Sanitary Sewage					
Process Water					
* Treated					
* Untreated					
* Floor Drain spill or disposal					
Cooling Water					
Storm Water					

2. Does the facility have a storm water run-off control system? The facility has a concrete drip pad that does not have curbing around it. The pad does have sump pit areas.

3. If the facility has storm water retention ponds, are they empty or full? Estimated volume NA.

4. Did you take photographs of the discharge or collect evidence of a past discharge? NO

5. Is there any monitoring data for any discharges listed above available at the facility? The terms of their permit require quarterly sampling from the two monitoring wells on site.

6. Was any sludge produced? Estimated amount?_____

   The only sludge produced is chemical wate sludge from the process that is run through a filter press.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (UST)
SCREENING CHECKLIST

Facility Name: Nevada Wood Preserving Inspection Date: 09/29&30/93

EPA Inspector: Nancy Alvarez

1. Do underground tanks appear to be a potential problem due to excessive spillage, cracked or broken fill/vent lines or leaking pumps, joints, or valves?

There are not any UST's at this facility.

If yes, for virgin petroleum and chemical tanks:

- are the tanks registered with the State?
- are the tanks equipped with a leak detection system?
- when was the tank last tested?

If yes, for waste tanks:

- is the tank equipped with a secondary containment and continuous leak detection monitoring system? If the tank is not equipped with this system, has the tank had an integrity assessment conducted by an independent P.E.?

- Does the piping have secondary containment? If not, is the piping inspected daily?

SPCC

1. How many gallons of oil does the facility store above and below ground? This facility stores approximately 165 gallons of oil on site.

2. If the facility stores more than 660 gallons in a single tank or more than 1320 gallons in a number of tanks above ground or more than 42,000 gallons below ground, does the facility have a certified SPCC (Spill, Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure) plan signed by a P.E.?

PCB SCREENING CHECKLIST

Facility Name: Nevada Wood Preserving Inspection Date: 09/29&30/93

EPA Inspector: Nancy Alvarez

1. Does the facility use electrical equipment that contains PCB's? If yes, complete the following chart:

This part is not applicable	YES	NO
2. **Transformers** (oil Filled)		
Mineral oil with >50 ppm (Askarel, Pyranol, Inerteen, etc)?	_____	_____
Nameplated PCB Units?	_____	_____
3. **Capacitors** (oil filled)		
Have P(CB capacitors (large)?	_____	_____
4. **Hydraulic Systems**		
Use nonflammable fluid?	_____	_____
5. **Heat Transfer Systems**		
Use oil heat transfer fluid? These systems are generally found in chemical and petroleum manufacturing facilities.	_____	_____
6. **PCB Storage**		
Have PCB materials been stored for disposal?	_____	_____
Materials in storage labeled and dated?	_____	_____
Storage area has walls, roof and six inch curbing?	_____	_____
7. **Leaks or Spills**		
Are there any obvious leaks or spills from equipment or containers with > 50 ppm PCB's?	_____	_____

MULTI-MEDIA INSPECTION SCREENING
FOLLOW UP

Facility Name Nevada Wood Preserving Inspection Date 09/29&30/93

EPA Inspector Nancy Alvarez

Additional Comments:

The facility had releases that we felt would be of interest to other regulatory divisions.

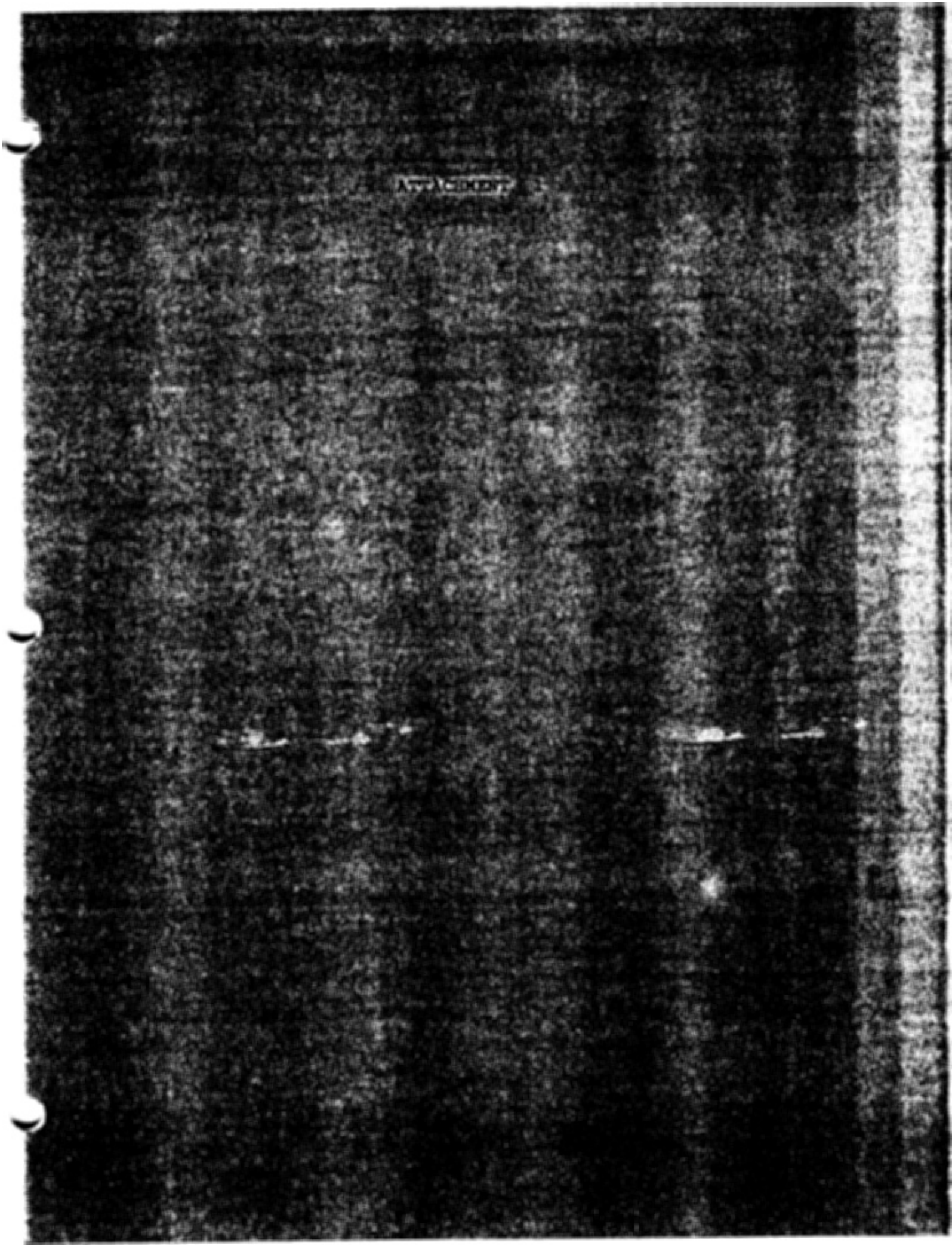
Recommendations For Follow Up:

Referral letters went to the state divisions listed below.

Forwarded To	Contact	Phone	Mail Code	Date
Air	Gay McCleary	687-5065	NDEP	10/19/93
Water	Joe Livak	687-5870	NDEP	10/19/93
RCRA				
TSCA				
EPCRA				
FIFRA				
UST				
SPCC				
WETLANDS				
Pollution-Prevention				
OSHA	David Going	687-5240	DISH	10/22/93

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

1. List of documents requested during the inspection
2. Form used to document drip pad and associated collection system cleaning and inspection
3. Observations and comments regarding the drip pad stamped by a Nevada professional engineer
4. Information on drip pad sealant
5. "Treated Lumber Drip Pad Residence Time Report"
6. NDEP Zero Discharge Permit and Discharge Monitoring Reports for 4/93 to 6/93 and 7/93 to 9/93
7. Sump inspection logs faxed 11/22/93
8. Shipping documents for Safety Kleen waste
9. Manifests for waste sent to US Ecology
10. Training Policy
11. Contingency Plan
12. Waste analysis and Material Safety Data Sheets
13. Technical Addendum for cleanup of soils



-Wash parts of pad by end of wk entire Pad cleaned - remove liquids from sump

Wood Preservative Documentation/Records Required (On Site or to be submitted to EPA/NDEP):

40 CFR 262.34(a)(1)(iii)(A) WASTE REMOVED FROM DRIP PAD

X A description of procedures that will be followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days.

pad swept daily, rinsed portions daily (divided in to 5 parts)
Sumps are pumped every Shift

40 CFR 262.34(a)(1)(iii)(B) WASTE REMOVED FROM DRIP PAD

X Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.

Sweep + then clean w/ water individual area. Whole pad washed/ caulked in one WK

40 CFR 265.440(c) STORAGE YARDS - CONTINGENCY PLAN

X The requirements do not apply to the management of infrequent and incidental drippage in storage yards provided that the owner or operator maintains and complies with a written contingency plan that describes how the owner or operator will respond immediately to the discharge of such infrequent and incidental drippage. Documentation for the cleanup of the drippage must be retained for three years.

40 CFR 265.441(a) ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING DRIP PAD INTEGRITY
40 CFR 265.443(g)

X A written assessment of the drip pad, reviewed and certified by an independent, qualified registered professional engineer. The assessment must be reviewed, updated and re-certified annually until all upgrades, repairs, or modifications necessary to achieve compliance with all the standards of 265.443 are complete.

40 CFR 265.441(b) ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING DRIP PAD

X Develop a written plan for upgrading, repairing, and modifying the drip pad to meet 265.443(b) [liner and leachate collection/detection system] and submit the plan to EPA/NDEP no later than 2 years before the date that repairs/modifications are complete.

40 CFR 265.441(c) ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING DRIP PAD

Y Upon completion of all repairs/modifications, submit to EPA/NDEP the as-built drawings for drip pad with certification by P.E.

40 CFR 265.443(a)(4)(i) DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

Y The written assessment must be reviewed, updated and recertified by an independent P.E. annually.

diagram of tanks

40 CFR 265.443(i) DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

X The o/o must document the date and time of each cleaning and the cleaning procedure used in the facility's operating log.

40 CFR 265.443(k) DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

X The o/o must maintain records sufficient to document that all treated wood is held on the pad following treatment until drippage has ceased. removed from pad when know it ~~has~~ is dry (ceased drippage)

40 CFR 265.443(m) DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

X If the o/o detects a condition that may have caused or has caused a release, the o/o must enter a record of the discovery in the facility operating log, within 24 hours after discovery of the condition contact EPA/NDEP and within 10 working days provide a written notice to EPA...

40 CFR 265.443(n) DESIGN AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

X The o/o must maintain as part of the facility operating log, documentation of past operating and waste handling practices. This must include identification of preservative formulations used in the past, description of drippage management practices, and a description of treated wood storage and handling practices.

Documents Requested
for LQGs

Hazardous waste determinations:
X Material Data Safety Sheets for pentapetroleum ✓

test results, waste analysis
X waste codes for filter cake F032/F035 ✓

Notification requirements:
X *Latest Notification form on EPA form 8700-12.
update to include & F035

Manifests:
X Manifests for the last 3 years signed by the receiving facility with Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) notifications/certifications. review + write down total amounts.

Biennial Reports:
X The "1991 Hazardous Waste Report" and the "Generator Annual Hazardous waste Report for 1990" → not onsite — have onsite

← Training records:
✓ Written training program
X For each Hazardous Waste position, personnel training records to include:
- job title and name of person filling the position
- job description
- description of required hazardous waste training
- documentation that hazardous waste training or job experience required has been completed.

← Preparedness & Prevention:
X Documentation that facility has attempted to make arrangements/agreements to:
-Familiarize police, fire dept. and emergency response teams with hazardous waste operations
-Designate primary emergency authority
-Familiarize local hospitals with the properties of your hazardous waste and the types of potential injuries and illnesses from exposure to your hazardous waste.
Documentation of refusal by state or local authorities to enter into such arrangement.

← Contingency Plan:
X -Written contingency plan the describe actions personnel must take in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.
-If the contingency plan has been implemented, a written record should include the date, time, any details of each

incident.
-Copy of written reports sent to NDEP.

Inspections:

__X__ Written records of weekly inspections of hazardous waste 90 day accumulation areas.

ATTACHMENT 2

Osmose

DRIP PAD AND ASSOCIATED COLLECTION SYSTEMS CLEANING AND INSPECTION FORM

environmental

Facility Name: Nevada Wood Preserving Date: 6-18-93

Address: 1680 Spruce Ave Time: 2:35 P.M.

Silver Springs, NV 89429

Once a wk

AREAS CLEANED (Check All That Apply)

All of Collection Systems [X] Portion of Collection Systems [ ]
If Portion Cleaned, Describe Below:

All of Drip Pad [X] Portion of Drip Pad [ ]
If Portion Cleaned, Describe Below:

Quantity of Material Removed to Hazardous Waste Storage/Disposal . . . . . 650 LBS

AREAS INSPECTED (Check All That Apply)

All of Collection System [X] Portion of Collection System [ ]
If Portion Inspected, Describe Below:

All of Drip Pad [X] Portion of Drip Pad [ ]
If Portion Inspected, Describe Below:

Quantity of Material Removed to Hazardous Waste Storage/Disposal . . . . . NA

Name of Person Conducting Cleaning or Washing:

Ed Norris (Print) Ed Norris (Signature)

NOTICE: The information herein is given in good faith but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made, and Osmose Wood Preserving, Inc. expressly disclaims liability from reliance on such information.

ATTACHMENT 3

3

RICE ENGINEERING, INC.
Civil Engineering, Land Surveying, Mining Claims
Water Rights, Construction Surveying

2299 Highway 208
P.O. Box 130
Smith, Nevada 89430
(702) 465-2499
FAX (702) 465-2858
Or Call (619) 932-7255

February 3, 1992

Nevada Wood Preservers
P.O. Box 350
Silver Springs, NV 89429

ATTEN: Mr. Clay Gunderson

Dear Clay:

On February 3, 1992, I made an inspection of the treated wood drip pad at your Silver Springs Facility. Following are observations and comments regarding the pad:

1. Construction. The pad is constructed of 6-inch thick fiber reinforced concrete on a compacted sand foundation. The pad construction is designed to withstand the loads applied by stored wood and equipment operation on the pad. The entire pad is constructed to slope inward toward collection sumps. No fluids will flow off the pad.

2. Drainage. Drippage and stormwater falling on the pad is collected through a series of track drains and transported to several double lined metal sumps. Fluids collected in the sumps are pumped to steel holding tanks within the process containment area where they are later used for process makeup water.

3. Off pad drainage. The pad does not have a curb or berm, but all edges of the pad are above the surrounding ground, and any precipitation falling on areas outside the pad is directed away from the pad.

4. Sealant. Any cracks in the concrete of the pad are sealed with a resilient two part polyurethane seal produced under the brand name SPC Select Seal U-227. The main pad surface is not currently coated, but I am informed that this work will be done during 1992 when the weather warms enough to allow application of a suitable material.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE RICE
CIVIL
No. 4248

[illegible], P.E.

TOTAL P.02

Nevada Wood Preserving

PRESSURE TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS

January 30, 1992

RE: Engineer's Certified Assessment of
Drip-pad Design Standards

This to accompany the certified drip-pad assessment on file at Nevada Wood Preserving:

Per agreement with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Management, all design standards for existing drip-pads at wood preserving plants have been satisfied at Nevada Wood Preserving and certified with the exception of the surface coating or sealer which may be installed at a date beyond February 6, 1992 when weather permits successful application.

Sincerely,

Bill Lawton
Vice President

cc: Nancy Alvarez
Nevada DEP

P.O. BOX 350 • SILVER SPRINGS, NV 89429 • (702) 577-2000 • FAX (702) 577-9045

ATTACHMENT 4

(4)

RICE ENGINEERING, INC.
Civil Engineering, Land Surveying, Mining Claims
Water Rights, Construction Surveying

2299 Highway 208
P.O. Box 130
Smith, Nevada 89430
(702) 465-2499
FAX (702) 465-2658
Or Call (619) 932-7255

October 30, 1992

Nevada Wood Preservers
P.O. Box 350
Silver Springs, NV 89429

ATTEN: Mr. Clay Gunderson

Dear Mr. Gunderson:

On October 29, 1992, I made an inspection of the treated wood drip pad at your Silver Springs Facility. Although I was not present during application of the surface sealer on the pad, it was apparent from residue on the surface that the sealer had been applied. Additionally on the day of the inspection, a light rain was falling and a visual inspection showed that precipitation on the pad was collecting on the surface and running off to the collection system. Following is a description of the application procedures as you reported them to me.

1. The pad surfaces were washed with detergent and hot water from a pressure washer.

2. The pad surface was etched with muriatic acid

3. The pad surface was again cleansed with detergent and hot water from a pressure washer.

4. Cracks were sealed with an epoxy sealer.

5. The Hydra-Dam 2500 sealer was then applied in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

Attached to this letter is a product label from the Hydra-Dam 2500 container, copies of Image 2000 invoices for detergent, acid, crack sealer and Hydra Dam Sealer. Also attached is a copy of a permeability test as performed by Image 2000.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

Bruce L. Rice

Bruce L. Rice, P.E.

(4)

IMAGE 2000
Floor Coating Systems

June 18th, 1993

Jeff
Nevada Wood Preserving
P.O. Box 350
Silver Springs, NV. 89429
702-577-2000
Fax-577-9045

Dear Jeff,

Enclosed is the material safety data sheet and the permeability test results for the product, Hydra-Dam- Seal.

This letter serves as certification that Image 2000 installed the Hydra-Dam-Seal on the new concrete drip pad area and the new treatment area according to the product and installation specifications provided by the manufacturer.

Please call if you have any questions or if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth W. Mann

5100 Olean Street, Fair Oaks, CA 95628
916-966-4642 1-800-535-8877 FAX 916-966-4648

IMAGE 2000
Floor Coating Systems

TEST REPORT

Subject: Permeability of concrete specimens treated with Hydra-Dam Sealer.

by: Kenneth W. Mann
Image 2000 Floor coatings
5100 Olean Street
Fair Oaks, Ca 95628
(916) 966-4642

Dates of testing: September 28, 29, & 30, 1992.
Date of report: October 1, 1992

The following is a summary of our testing of concrete specimens to determine the permeability after being treated with Hydra-Dam Sealer.

TESTING PROCEDURES

Test specimens were concrete pads 12" in diameter and 2" thick. Six identical pads were used in the test of which three were used as control specimens and three were treated with Hydra-Dam Sealer.

On the control specimens #'s 1, 2, and 3 a bead of silicone caulking was placed on the top surface perimeter of each pad, to act as a water dam. Water was then poured inside of the barrier forming a water puddle. Water was added keeping the surface puddled for 24 hours.

After the 24 hour period, the pads were broken in half to observe the penetration of the puddled water.

CONTROL TEST RESULTS

The water in the three specimen samples had penetrated the concrete to an average depth of 1.5 ".

HYDRA-DAM TEST PROCEDURES

Specimens #'s 4, 5, & 6 were treated with Hydra-Dam Sealer using a ratio mix of one part water with one part Hydra-Dam Sealer concentrate. The samples were allowed to cure for 24 hours. Sample #4 was broken in half to observe the depth of penetration of the Hydra_Dam Sealer. The Sealer showed a penetration of ¼ inch.

IMAGE 2000
Floor Coating Systems

TEST REPORT CONTINUED page 2

Specimens #'s 5 & 6 were then treated with a bead of silicone caulking, placed on the top surface perimeter to form a water dam. Water was then poured inside the circle barrier forming a ¼' deep puddle. Water was maintained at that depth for 24 hours. The samples were then broken in half to observe any possible penetration of water.

HYDRA DAM TEST RESULTS.

NO pentration of moisture was observed. Neither the area penetrated by the Hydra-Dam Sealer nor tha thc area beyond that had any traces of moisture, dampness, or water.

REPORT SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the testing determined that standard concrete, when treated with Hydra-Dam Sealer, in accordance with the instructions, prevents the penetration of standing water for a minimum of 24 hours and further that concrete treated with Hydra-Dam Sealer meets and exceeds the EPA standards of 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second of permeability.

IMAGE 2000
Floor Coating Systems

5100 Olean St.
Fair Oaks, CA 95628
(916) 966-4642
(800) 535-8877

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT

MANUFACTURER: IMAGE 2000 FLOOR COATINGS
ADDRESS: 5100 OLEAN ST., FAIR OAKS, CA 95628
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (916) 966-4642
SALES NAME: HYDRA-DAM SEAL
CHEMICAL NAME: Contains Silicic acid, sodium salt* and water.
TSCA CAS REGISTRY NO.: 1344-09-8, 7732-18-5
DOT HAZARD CLASS: N/A
DOT SHIPPING NAME: N/A
DATE PREPARED: 10-15-90

SECTION 2. PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE & ODOR: Viscous liquid. Colorless to hazy. Odorless.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (liquids only): 1.3-1.5
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Complete.
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg at °F, nonaqueous liquids only): N/A
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl acetate = 100, nonaqueous liquids only):N/A
SOLIDS CONTENT: (solutions dispersions, or pastes only): Within a range of 30-54% by wt.
BOILING POINT (°F, nonaqueous liquids only): N/A
VAPOR DENSITY (nonaqueous liquids only): N/A
pH (aqueous liquids only): 11 to 13

SECTION 3. TIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (°F): N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMITS (vapor in air, Vol.%): N/A
FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: N/A
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: N/A
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: N/A

SECTION 4. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Flammable hydrogen gas may be produced on prolonged contact with metals such as aluminum, tin, lead and zinc.
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid): Gels when mixed with acid.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen.

N/A = Not Applicable
*Includes other hazard classes, to which different safety data sheets apply.

SECTION 5. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: High PH (alkalinity) of undilated or unneutralized material is harmful to aquatic life.

SPILLAGE: Sinks and mixes with water.

Small Quantities (less than 100 gal.): Mop up and flush to sewer with plenty of water.

Large Quantities: Isolate, dike and store discharged material, if possible. Otherwise, disperse and flush with water. Observe environmental protection regulations.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Neutralize with dilute acid and landfill solids according to local, state and federal regulations. Flush neutral liquid to sewer with plenty of water.

SECTION 6. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EYE CONTACT: Causes eye irritation.

SKIN CONTACT: Causes skin irritation.

INHALATION: Causes irritation to respiratory tract.

INGESTION: Causes irritation to esophagus and stomach.

CHRONIC HAZARD: No known chronic hazards. Not listed by OSHA, NTP or IARC as a carcinogen

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Sneezing, burning or itching in nose and throat (inhalation). Pain, redness and tearing (eye exposure). Itching or burning (skin exposure).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Asthma and lung diseases, skin diseases.

FIRST AID PROCEDURES: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Call a physician. Wash clothing before reuse.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Dries to form glassy film which can easily cut skin. Spills are very slippery. Can etch glass if not promptly removed.

SECTION 7. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use NIOSH approved mist respirator where spray occurs.

GLOVES: Rubber where contact likely.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles and/or face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be within direct access.

PERSONAL HYGIENE: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

ENGINEERING CONTROL: Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed.

SECTION 8. SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH STANDARDS HAVE BEEN SET

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit or ACGIH Threshold Limit Value have not been established. Recommended Ceiling limit 5mg/m^3.

EXPOSURE ANALYSIS METHODS: Bubble sample through standardized acid solution and titrate.

SECTION 9. DISCLAIMER

IMAGE 2000 Floor Coatings believes that the information contained in this MSDS is correct and accurate as of this date. However, no warranty, implied expressed, is given. It is the responsibility of the user of this material to insure that it is properly and safely used. IMAGE 2000 assumes no responsibility for misuse of this product.

(4)

HYDRA-DAM SEALER #2500

HYDRA-DAM is a water based concentrate that penetrates, preserves and waterproofs concrete. It can be used on new or existing concrete.

HYDRA-DAM penetrates the pores and lattice of concrete slabs. The product chemically reacts with the concrete to form an in-slab crystalline barrier that permanently seals the concrete from transfer of ground moisture and from surface absorption of liquids and contaminants.

HYDRA-DAM hardens the concrete surface, reduces wear, eliminates surface dusting and resists deterioration from solvents, acids and salts.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Composition: Water soluable sodium silicates and surfactants, 25% solids.
Appearance: Clear
Odor: None
Concrete penetration: 1" to 1½"
Maintenance: None required
Flammability: None
PH: 12
Shelf life: 20 years

LIMITED WARRANTY

This limited warranty is the sole and entire warranty given by Consolidated Dealer Services (C.D.S.) and no other warranty, express or implied, is authorized by C.D.S. This warranty is extended only to State Licensed Building Contractors and Certified **HYDRA-DAM** Applicators. If any **HYDRA-DAM** proves to be defective within 5 years of proper use and application, at its own option, **HYDRA-DAM** will replace the defective product or refund the purchase price within sixty (60) days of proof of defect. Defects must be reported to C.D.S. within five (5) days of discovery. All disputes regarding this warranty are to be arbitrated, subject to AAA arbitration rules, at Sacramento, California. This warranty specifically excludes liability for any consequential damages.

HYDRA-DAM
Permanent Masonry Sealer

#2500 SEALER CONCENTRATE

A PERMANENT CONCRETE SEALER

CLEANS, PRESERVES and WATERPROOFS CONCRETE

NON-FLAMMABLE WATER-BASED

For more information about **HYDRA-DAM** products, contact:

Consolidated Dealer Services
5100 Olean Street
Fair Oaks, CA 95628
(916) 966-4642

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

HYDRA-DAM #2500 can be used as a moisture barrier in concrete prior to the application of floor coatings or floor coverings. **HYDRA-DAM #2500** can also be used as a floor surface sealer for surface protection and improved surface cleanability. The mix ratios and procedures for application of these respective uses are as follows.

CONCRETE PREPARATION REQUIRED

Prior to applying the **HYDRA-DAM** the concrete must be completely cleaned and be free of any coatings, sealers or contaminants.

When using **HYDRA-DAM** as a moisture barrier prior to application of coatings or coverings, the concrete must be acid etched or shot-blasted to open the surface of the slab allowing the product to penetrate.

When using **HYDRA-DAM** as a surface sealer it is not necessary to acid etch or shot blast the surface prior to application.

INSTALLATION AS AN IN-SLAB MOISTURE BARRIER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF FLOOR COATINGS OR COVERINGS

1. Dilute the concentrate with water to a ratio of four parts water to one part **HYDRA-DAM #2500** concentrate. 1:4 ratio
2. Spray the diluted mix on the concrete with a low pressure sprayer to thoroughly wet the surface.
3. When the product starts to absorb into the concrete and the surface begins to dry, respray the concrete to again thoroughly wet the surface.
4. When the second application begins to absorb and dry spots occur, mist the surface with water. Continue to mist the surface with water as the surface begins to dry for at least one hour keeping the surface wetted at
5. Finally, rinse the surface to remove all surface floor to remove any p

Precaution: Make sure surface or that any puddle or puddles will gel and for coatings adhesion.

INSTALLATION AS SEALER FOR SURFA IMPROVED SURFA

1. Dilute the concentrate one part **HYDRA-DAM** 1:2 ratio
2. Spray the diluted mix o wet the surface.
3. Using a soft bristle b spread the product ev to promote absorption
4. As the product starts t continue respraying t will no longer absor surface remains wet
5. After the surface has hour the product will surface. At this time to spread the gel into
6. Continue brooming puddles and to smoo the surface has dryer glossy condition.

Caution: Do not allow th Should product gel too brooming to a smooth su a mist of water, then con

MATION

ble sodium
25% solids.

to 1½"
ired

ANTY

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and Certified
any HYDRA-
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ted to C.D.S.
. All disputes
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n rules, at
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HYDRA-DAM

Permanent Masonry Sealer

#2500 SEALER CONCENTRATE

A PERMANENT CONCRETE SEALER

CLEANS, PRESERVES and WATERPROOFS CONCRETE

NON-FLAMMABLE WATER-BASED

For more information about **HYDRA-DAM** products, contact:

Consolidated Dealer Services
5100 Olean Street
Fair Oaks, CA 95628
(916) 966-4642

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1. Dilute the concentrate with water to a ratio of four parts water to one part **HYDRA-DAM #2500** concentrate. 1:4 ratio
2. Spray the diluted mix on the concrete with a low pressure sprayer to thoroughly wet the surface.
3. When the product starts to absorb into the concrete and the surface begins to dry, respray the concrete to again thoroughly wet the surface.
4. When the second application begins to absorb and dry spots occur, mist the surface with water. Continue to mist the surface with water as the surface begins to dry for at least one hour keeping the surface wetted at all times, but not to the extent of creating puddles.
5. Finally, rinse the surface with a pressure washer to remove all surface residue, then squeegee the floor to remove any puddles.

Precaution: Make sure no residue remains on the surface or that any puddles remain. Surface residues or puddles will gel and form an unstable surface for coatings adhesion.

INSTALLATION AS A FINAL SURFACE SEALER FOR SURFACE PROTECTION and IMPROVED SURFACE CLEANABILITY

1. Dilute the concentrate with water to a mix ratio of one part **HYDRA-DAM #2500** to two parts water. 1:2 ratio
2. Spray the diluted mix on the concrete to thoroughly wet the surface.
3. Using a soft bristle broom, broom the surface to spread the product and break the surface tension to promote absorption.
4. As the product starts to absorb into the concrete, continue respraying the surface until the product will no longer absorb into the slab and the surface remains wet for at least one half hour.
5. After the surface has remained wet for one half hour the product will begin to gel slightly on the surface. At this time begin brooming the surface to spread the gel into a smooth, even coat.
6. Continue brooming the surface to remove any puddles and to smooth the gelling product until the surface has dryed to a semi-damp, and semi-glossy condition.

Caution: Do not allow the product to gel in puddles. Should product gel too quickly to allow the final brooming to a smooth surface, reset the surface with a mist of water, then continue brooming.

PRECAUTIONS

Protect plants, wood, painted surfaces, aluminum, glass and leather from contact with the product.

HYDRA-DAM #2500 is formulated solely for concrete and will permanently damage, etch and stain the above articles.

HEALTH PRECAUTIONS

HYDRA-DAM #2500 has a PH of 12 and can be irritating to eyes and skin. Should contact with eyes and skin occur, flush with water thoroughly.

HYDRA-DAM #2500 is harmful if swallowed. Should ingestion occur consult a physician immediately.

For questions or application assistance call:

Consolidated Dealer Services
916-966-4642

(4)

IMAGE 2000
Floor Coating Systems

Oct. 2, 1992

Clay Gunderson
Nevada Wood Preserving
P.O. Box 350
Silver Springs, NV 89429
Phone 702 577-2000
Fax 702-577-9045

Dear Clay

In follow up to our last telephone conversation, I am enclosing the report of our testing of the Hydra-Dam Sealer for impermeability.

The test results are conclusive that this product will exceed the Federal standards of 1 X 10-7 centimeters per second of hydraulic conductivity.

We look forward to assisting you with sealing your drip pad area and meeting the EPA requirements.

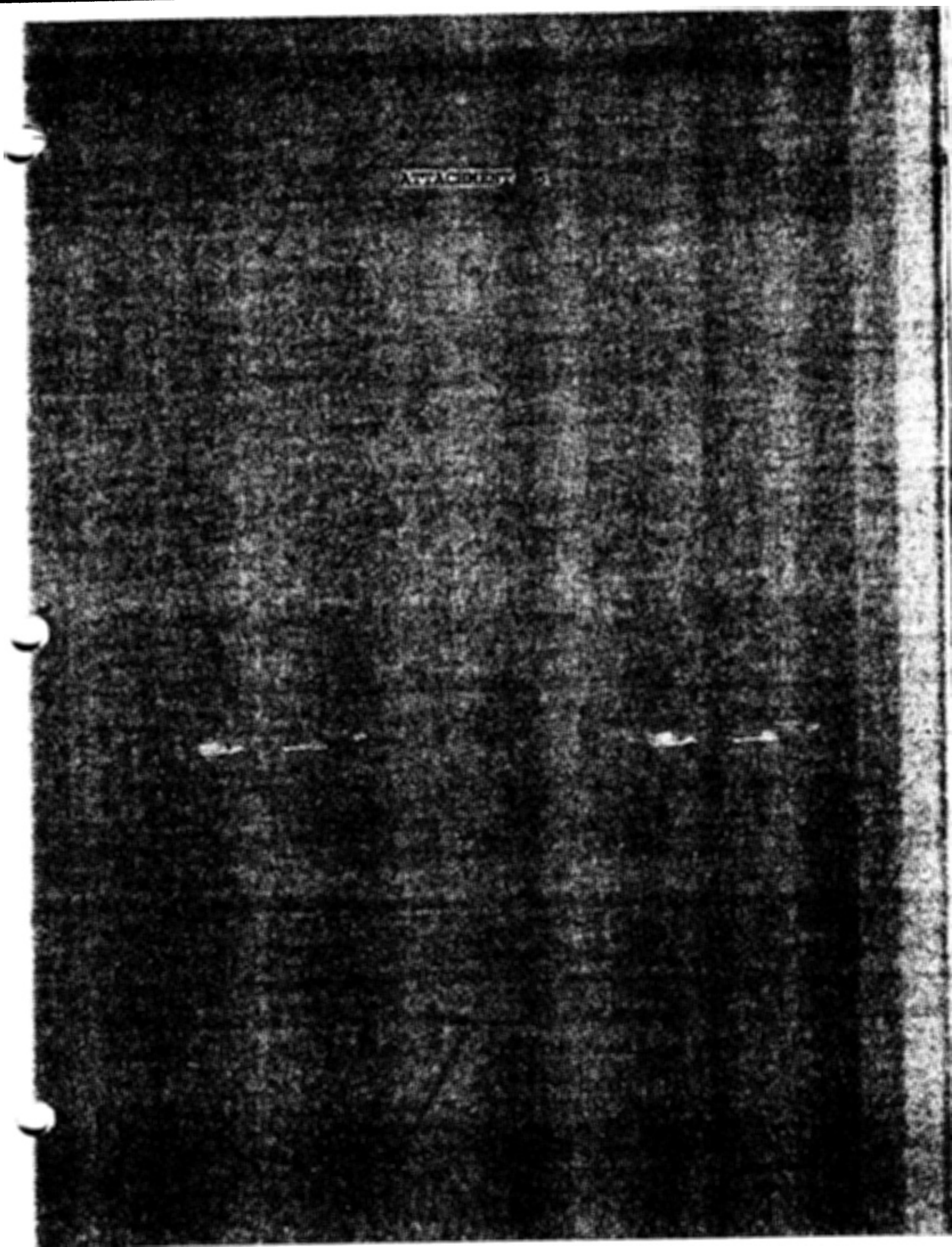
Sincerely Yours

Kenneth W. Mann

Kenneth W. Mann

cc: Bill Lawton, Selma Treating, 1735 Dockery, Selma, Ca 93662
hone 209 896-1234

KWM/tec



Osmose

(5)

environmenta

TREATED LUMBER DRIP PAD RESIDENCE TIME REPORT

Date: 9-5-93/9-11-93

Facility Name Nevada Wood Preserving

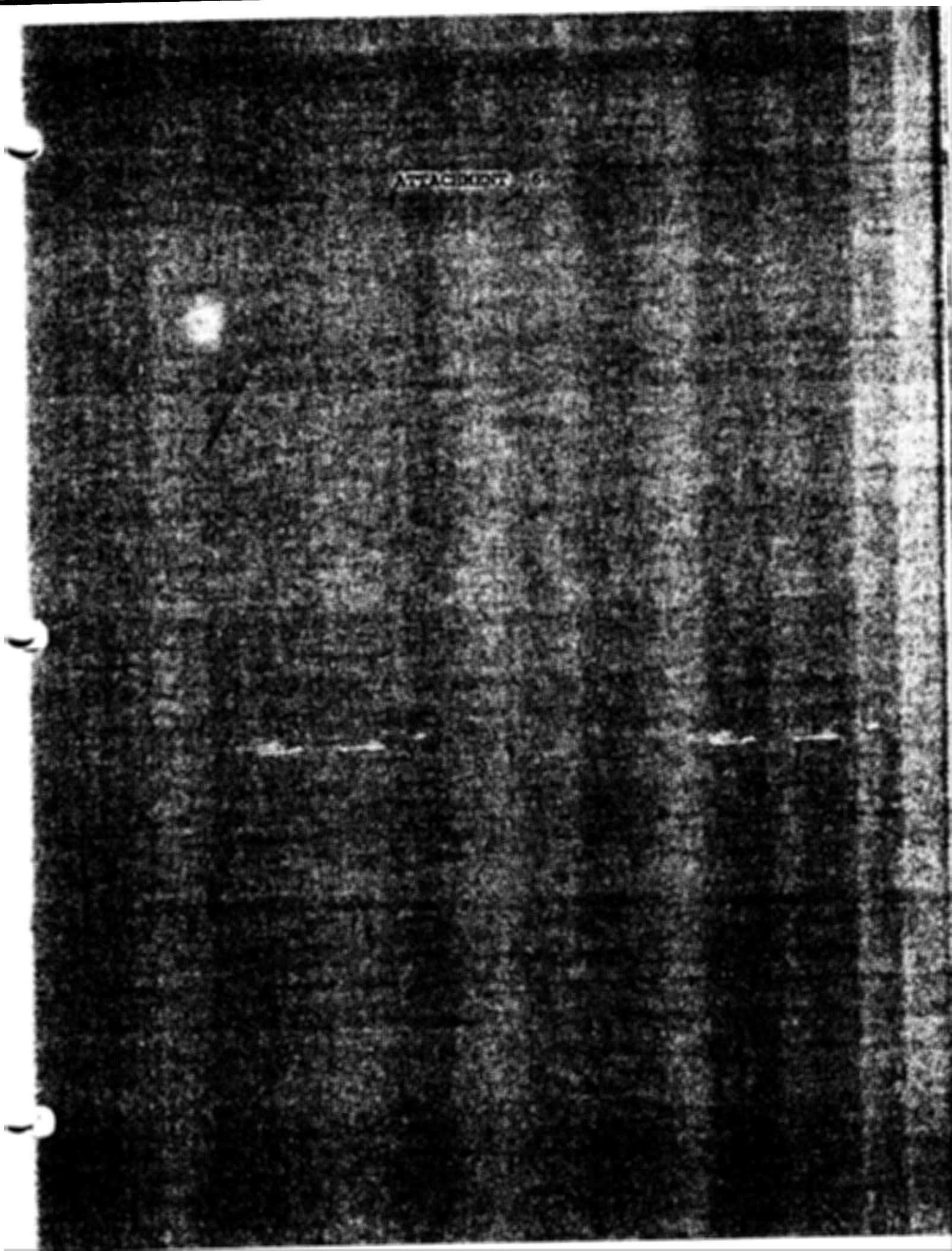
Address 1680 Spruce ST Silver Springs NV 89429

Charge Number	Date/Time Charge Put Onto Pad	Date/Time Charge Charge Off-Pad
P-326		
P-327	9-6-93 1030	9-6-93 1800
P-328	9-7-93 0615	9-7-93 1730
P-329	9-7-93 1900	9-8-93 0900
P-330	9-8-93 1030	9-8-93 2045
P-331	9-8-93 1730	9-9-93 1000
P-332	9-9-93 1030	9-9-93 2130
P-333	Clean Up Edison	SAME
P-334	9-10-93 1530	9-11-93 0800
P-335	Clean Up Edison	
P-336	Clean Up Edison	9-10-93
P-337	Clean Up Edison 9-10-93 1745	9-11-93 0900
P-338	9-10-93 1745	9-11-93 0830
P-339	9-10-93 1745	9-11-93 2200
P-340	9-11-93 1600	9-11-93 2300

Operator Name Craig A Colby
Print

Signature

NOTICE: The information herein is given in good faith but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made, and Osmose Wood Preserving, Inc. expressly disclaims liability from reliance on such information.



NAME NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

ADDRESS P O BOX 350
SILVER SPRINGS, NV. 89429

FACILITY NEVADA WOOD PRESRVING

LOCATION 1680 SPRUCE AVE.

(12-16) PERMIT NUMBER: NEV 8703.

(17-19) DISCHARGE NUMBER: 001-W1

MONITORING PERIOD

	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM	93	04	01	TO	93	06	30
	(20-21)	(22-23)	(24-25)		(26-27)	(28-29)	(30-31)

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

PARAMETER (32-37)		(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53) AVERAGE	(46-53) MAXIMUM	(46-53) UNITS	(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45) MINIMUM	(46-53) AVERAGE	(46-53) MAXIMUM	(46-53) UNITS	NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
Conductivity	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						300	UMHO/CM			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
PH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						8.06	SU			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Total Disolved Solids	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						200	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Arsenic	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						.012	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Chromium	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						<0.05	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Copper	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						<0.02	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Pentachlorophenol	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						<8	UG/L			
Phenols	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

NAME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Donna Beckett
President

TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT SEE 18 USC § 1001 AND 33 USC § 1319 (Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to $10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 702 | NUMBER 577-2000

DATE: YEAR 93 | MO 07 | DAY 06

MENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)

(6)

ME NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

DRESS P O BOX 250
SILVER SPRINGS, NV. 89429

CILITY NEVADA WOOD PRESRVING
CATION 1680 SPRUCE AVE.

NEV 87037
PERMIT NUMBER

001-W2
DISCHARGE NUMBER

MONITORING PERIOD

	YEAR	MO	DAY		YEAR	MO	DAY
FROM	93	04	01	TO	93	06	30

NOTE: Read instructions before completing this form.

PARAMETER (32-37)		(3 Card Only) QUANTITY OR LOADING (46-53) AVERAGE	(54-61) MAXIMUM	UNITS	(4 Card Only) QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION (38-45) MINIMUM	(46-53) AVERAGE	(54-61) MAXIMUM	UNITS	NO. EX (62-63)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-68)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
Conductivity	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						1100	UMHO/CM			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
PH	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						8.05	SU			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Total Disolved Solids	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						664	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Arsenic	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						.16	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Chromium	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						<0.05	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Copper	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						.02	MG/L			
	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										
Pentachlorophenol	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT						9	UG/L			
Phenols	PERMIT REQUIREMENT										

AME/TITLE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Donna Beckett
President

TYPED OR PRINTED

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THAT I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREIN AND BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE INFORMATION, I BELIEVE THE SUBMITTED INFORMATION IS TRUE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE I AM AWARE THAT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR SUBMITTING FALSE INFORMATION INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT SEE 18 USC § 1001 AND 33 USC § 1319 *(Penalties under these statutes may include fines up to $10,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.)*

Jeffrey D Kenan
SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

TELEPHONE: AREA CODE 702 | NUMBER 577-2000

DATE: YEAR 93 | MO 7 | DAY 06

MENT AND EXPLANATION OF ANY VIOLATIONS *(Reference all attachments here)*

Sierra Environmental Monitoring, Inc.
47 Glen Carran Circle
Sparks, NV 89431
Phone #: (702)356-3868
Fax #: (702)356-8037

Laboratory Analysis Report

Date : 6/30/93
Report # : 8569
Client # : NWT-872 PO#:
Name : Nevada Wood Preserving
Address : P.O. Box 350
City : Silver Springs State: NV Zip: 89429
Taken by : S.E.M. - S. Poole

Sample	Collection Date	Collection Time	CONDUCTIVITY UMHO/CM	pH S.U.	TOTAL DISSOL. MG/L	ARSENIC MG/L	CHROMIUM MG/L	COPPER MG/L	EPA 604 (PHENOLS)
MW-1	6/28/93	:	300	8.06	200	0.012	<0.05	<0.02	YES
MW-2	6/28/93	:	1,100	8.05	664	0.16	<0.05	0.02	YES

Approved By: _____

Client Number: SRA01SRA01
Work Order Number: C3-06-0521

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Matrix: Water

				Sample Number	01	02	062993 PHEN	
				Sample Identification	MW-1	MW-2	METHOD BLANK	
				Date Sampled	06/28/93	06/28/93	--	
Test Description	Units	Detection Limit	Method	Date Analyzed	Test Result			
Total phenols	ug/L	8	EPA 420.1	06/29/93	<8	9	<8	

Note: Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA 600/4-79-020, March, 1983.

Note: Samples were received at 18°C.

8040- Phenol GC

MDL
range 0.14-16

GTEL Concord, CA
C3060521.GEN

GTEL ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORIES, INC.

Nevada Wood Preserving

PRESSURE TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS

FLUID CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

QUARTERLY EQUIPMENT INSPECTION/REPAIR REPORT

Date 7-6-93

Production Manager Jeff Hewes

AREA	OK	REPAIR	INITIAL
CCA Rainwater	✓		
CCA Processing Area	✓		
CCA Cylinder Sump	✓		
Oil Rainwater	✓		
Oil Processing Area	✓		
Oil Cylinder Sump	✓		
CCA Pad	✓		
Oil Pad	✓		
CCA Processing Pad	✓		
Oil Processing Pad	✓		
All Tanks	✓		
All Pumps	✓		

Repair/Remarks: All areas are in good shape. Normal crack repair

Mailed 7/6/93 to.

Shannon Bell

P.O. BOX 350 • SILVER SPRINGS, NV 89429 • (702) 577-2000 • FAX (702) 577-9045

Permit No.NEV87037

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"), and Chapter 445 of the Nevada Revised Statutes,

Nevada Wood Preserving
P.O. Box 350
Silver Springs, NV 89429

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

The corner of Spruce Avenue
and Ramsey Street
Silver Springs, Lyon County
Latitude: 39° 23' 23" N.
Longitude: 119° 13' 01" W.

to receiving waters named

This permit does not allow a discharge. The purpose of the permit is to monitor groundwater to detect any leakage from the system to groundwater.

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Part I, II and III hereof.

This permit shall become effective on August 19, 1993.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, August 19, 1998.

Signed this 19 day of August, 1993.

James B. Williams Jr.

James B. Williams Jr., P.E.
Chief
Bureau of Water Pollution Control

JBW/to:WP6
NVWdPres.pmt

PART I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to operate a wood treatment facility at the plant located at the southeast corner of Spruce Avenue and Ramsey Street in Silver Springs.

2. All solid, toxic or hazardous waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the rules and regulations of this Division.

3. All liquid waste, including the pentachlorophenol (PCP), copper naphthenate, chromated copper arsenate (CCA), oil, steam condensate and storm runoff collected from the concrete surfaced area, treatment area and sumps and associated piping must be contained on site with no discharge to surface or ground waters.

4. All facilities and ancillaries encompassed by this permit shall conform to the plans and specifications filed with the Division of Environmental Protection and shall be maintained in good working order at all times so as to prevent any discharge from the facility. In the event of a failure of any liquid containment component of the facility, the permittee must immediately take all measures to contain and recover any of the liquids. The permittee must immediately notify the Division by telephone of any release of fluids.

5. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified in Part I.A.6 shall be taken at the monitoring wells identified as points B-1 and B-2 on Figure 1.

6. Samples of fluid from the location identified in Part I.A.5 will be collected and analyzed once each quarter for the following:

   a) electrical conductivity, in umhos/cm @ 25 c
   b) ph, in standard units
   c) total dissolved solids, in mg/l
   d) pentachlorophenol, in µg/l
   e) copper, in mg/l
   f) chromium, in mg/l
   g) arsenic, in mg/l

Part I.A. (continued)

7. The permittee shall perform a quarterly inspection of the fluid containment system (tanks, concrete slab, piping, PVC monitoring ports under each sump and the pumps and sumps) so as to determine the competency of the system. Any cracking, leaking or other evidence of failure must be noted and immediately repaired.

8. The permittee shall submit quarterly reports which contain the following:

   a) The results of the chemical analyses performed in that quarter.
   b) A copy of the quarterly inspection.
   c) A summary of any releases or repairs that occurred during that quarter.
   d) A monitoring report of the leak detection system.

9. There shall be no objectionable odors from the wood treatment facility.

10. The permittee shall remit an annual review and services fee in accordance with NAC 445.144 starting July 15, 1994 and every year thereafter until the permit is terminated. The fee shall be based on a process water flow of 6,000 gal/day.

11. **Schedule of Compliance**

   a. The permittee shall achieve compliance with the permit limitations upon issuance.

B. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Analysis shall be performed by a laboratory certified by the State of Nevada.

2. **Reporting**

   Monitoring results obtained during the previous three (3) months shall be summarized for each month and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form received in this office no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on October 28, 1993. A signed copy of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the State at the following address:

Part I.B (continued)

Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
ATTN: Compliance Coordinator
333 West Nye Lane
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

3. **Definitions**

a. The "30-day average discharge" means the total discharge during a month divided by the number of samples in the period that the facility was discharging. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the 30-day average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges divided by the number of samples during the period when the measurements were made.

b. The "daily maximum" discharge means the total discharge during any calendar day.

c. The "30-day average concentration", other than for fecal coliform bacteria, means the arithmetic mean of measurements made during a month. The "30-day average concentration" for fecal coliform bacteria means the geometric mean of measurements made during a month. The geometric mean is the "n^{th}" root of the product of "n" numbers.

d. The "daily maximum" concentration means the measurement made on any single discrete sample or composite sample.

e. A "discrete" sample means any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

f. A "composite" sample means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than four individual measurements taken at equal time intervals for eight hours, or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter. A "composite" sample means, for other than flow rate measurements, a combination of no fewer than four individual samples obtained at equal time intervals for either eight hours, or for the duration of discharge whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual sample shall be proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

Part I.B.(continued)

4. **Test Procedures**

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations (40 CFR, Part 136) published pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Act, under which such procedures may be required unless other procedures are approved by the Division.

5. **Recording the Results**

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

a. the exact place, date, and time of sampling;
b. the dates the analyses were performed;
c. the person(s) who performed the analyses;
d. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
e. the results of all required analyses.

6. **Additional Monitoring by Permittee**

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

7. **Records Retention**

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years, or longer if required by the Administrator.

8. **Modification of Monitoring Frequency and Sample Type**

After considering monitoring data, stream flow, discharge flow and receiving water conditions, the Division, may for just cause, modify the monitoring frequency and/or sample type by issuing an order to the permittee.

PART II

A. MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Change in Discharge

All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Any anticipated facility expansions, or treatment modifications which will result in new, different, or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported by submission of a new application or, if such changes will not violate the effluent limitations specified in this permit, by notice to the permit issuing authority of such changes. Any changes to the permitted treatment facility must comply with Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) 445.179 to 445.181. Pursuant to NAC 445.174, the permit may be modified to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited.

2. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall at all times maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all treatment or control facilities, collection systems or pump stations installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

3. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to receiving waters resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

4. Noncompliance, Unauthorized Discharge, Bypassing and Upset

a. Any diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated wastewater from wastewater treatment or conveyance facilities under the control of the permittee is prohibited except as authorized by this permit. In the event the permittee has knowledge that a diversion, bypass, spill, overflow or discharge not authorized by this permit is probable, the permittee shall notify the ~~of~~ Division immediately.

Part II.A. (continued)

b. The permittee shall notify the Division within twenty-four (24) hours of any diversion, bypass, spill, upset, overflow or discharge of treated or untreated sewage other than that which is authorized by the permit. A written report shall be submitted to the Administrator within five (5) days of diversion, bypass, spill, overflow, upset or discharge, detailing the entire incident including:

(1) time and date of discharge;
(2) exact location and estimated amount of discharge;
(3) flow path and any bodies of water which the discharge reached;
(4) the specific cause of the discharge; and
(5) the preventive and/or corrective actions taken.

c. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours: any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit; and violation of a limitation for any toxic pollutant or any pollutant identified as the method to control a toxic pollutant.

d. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part II.A.4.b. at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II.A.4.b.

e. An "upset" means an incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

f. In selecting the appropriate enforcement option, the Division shall consider whether or not the noncompliance was the result of an upset.

Part II.A (continued)

g. The burden of proof is on the permittee to establish that an upset occurred.

In order to establish that an upset occurred, the permittee must provide, in addition to the information required under paragraph II.A.4.b. above, properly signed contemporaneous logs or other documentary evidence that:

(1) The facility was at the time being properly operated as required in paragraph II.A.2. above; and

(2) All reasonable steps were taken to minimize adverse impacts as required by paragraph II.A.3. above.

5. **Removed Substances**

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of waste waters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering any navigable waters.

6. **Safeguards to Electric Power Failure**

In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit the permittee shall either:

a. provide at the time of discharge an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities;

b. halt or reduce all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power to the wastewater control facilities.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. **Right of Entry**

The permittee shall allow the Administrator and/or his authorized representatives, upon the presentation of credentials:

Part II.B. (continued)

a. to enter upon the permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and

b. at reasonable times, to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; to inspect any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit; and to perform any necessary sampling to determine compliance with this permit or to sample any discharge.

2. **Transfer of Ownership or Control**

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permittee shall notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit, by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Administrator. ALL transfer of permits shall be approved by the Division.

3. **Availability of Reports**

Except for data determined to be confidential under NRS 445.311, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Division. As required by the Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NRS 445.337.

4. **Furnishing False Information and Tampering with Monitoring Devices**

Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained by the provisions of NRS 445.131 to 445.354, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the provisions of NRS 445.131 to 445.354, inclusive, or by any permit, rule, regulation or order issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties, civil or criminal, provided pursuant to NRS 445.131 to 445.354, inclusive.

Part II.B (continued)

5. **Penalty for Violation of Permit Conditions**

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 445.317 provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to administrative and judicial sanctions as outlined in NRS 445.324 through 445.334.

6. **Permit Modification, Suspension or Revocation**

After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

a. violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

b. obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or

c. a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

7. **Toxic Pollutants**

Notwithstanding Part II.B.6. above, if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, this permit shall be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the permittee so notified.

8. **Liability**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations, or ordinances.

9. **Property Rights**

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights, in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

Part II.B (continued)

10. **Severability**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provisions of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

PART III

A. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

1. **Reapplication**

If the permittee desires to continue to discharge, he shall reapply not later than 180 days before this permit expires on the application forms then in use.

2. **Signatures required on application and reporting forms.**

a. Application and reporting forms submitted to the department must be signed by:

(i) A principal executive officer of the corporation (of at least the level of vice president) or his authorized representative who is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the application or reporting form originates.

(ii) A general partner of the partnership.

(iii) The proprietor of the sole proprietorship.

(iv) A principal executive officer, ranking elected official or other authorized employee of the municipal, state or other public facility.

b. Each application must contain a certification by the person signing the application that he is familiar with the information provided, that to the best of his knowledge and belief the information is complete and accurate and that he has the authority to sign and execute the application.

Part III.A (continued)

c. **Changes to Authorization.** If an authorization under paragraph b. of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph b. of this section must be submitted to the Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

3. **Holding Pond Conditions**

If any wastewater from the permittee's facility is placed in ponds, such ponds shall be located and constructed so as to:

a. contain with no discharge the once-in-one-hundred year 24 hour storm at said location;

b. withstand with no discharge the once-in-one-hundred year flood of said location; and

c. prevent escape of wastewater by leakage other than as authorized by this permit.

4. **Flow Rate Notification**

The permittee shall notify the Administrator, by letter, not later than ninety (90) days after the 30-day average daily influent flow rate first equals or exceeds 85% of the design treatment capacity of the permittee's facility given in Part I.A. above. The letter shall include:

a. The 30-day average daily influent flow rate;

b. The maximum 24-hour flow rate during the 30-day period reported above and the date the maximum flow occurred;

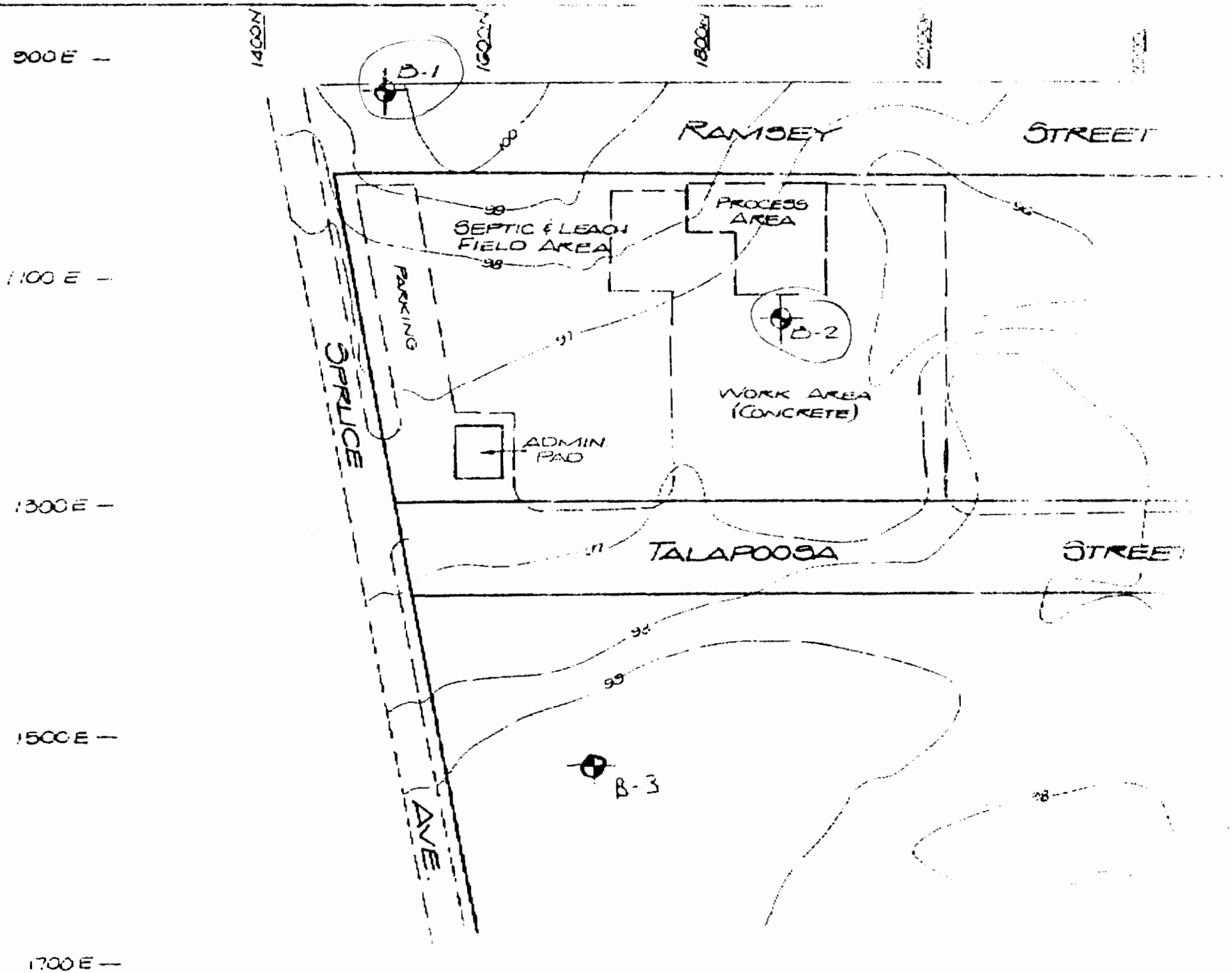
c. The permittee's estimate of when the 30-day average influent flow rate will equal or exceed the design treatment capacity of the permittee's facility; and

d. A status report on the treatment works which will outline but not be limited to past performance, remaining capacity of the limiting treatment and disposal units or sites, past operational problems and improvements instituted, modifications to the treatment works which are needed to attain the permitted flow rate due to changing site specific conditions or design criteria; and

Part III.A (continued)

e. The permittee's schedule of compliance to provide additional treatment capacity before the 30-day average daily influent flow rate equals the present design treatment capacity of the permittee's facility.

The permittee shall implement and comply with the provisions of the schedule of compliance after approval by the Administrator, including in said implementation and compliance, any additions or modifications which the Administrator may make in approving the schedule of compliance.


900 E
1100 E
1300 E
1500 E
1700 E
1400N
1600N
1800N
B-1
RAMSEY STREET
PROCESS AREA
SEPTIC & LEACH FIELD AREA
PARKING
B-2
WORK AREA (CONCRETE)
ADMIN PAD
SPRUCE AVE.
TALAPOOSA STREET
B-3

FIQURE 1

ATTACHMENT 7

NWP

Nevada Wood Preserving

PRESSURE TREATED WOOD PRODUCTS

7

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Date: 11/22/93

To: Bureau of Waste Mgmt

Attention: Nancy Alvarez

From: Jeff Hanes

Number of Pages (including this cover sheet): 6

FAX Number: (702) 577-9045

Information: (702) 577-2000

Remarks: Last 5 Sump Tank Reports

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

Sump Tank Inspection Report

Date 22 Nov 93

Pad Pit 0

#2 Cylinder Pit 0

#1 Cylinder Pit 0

Boiler Pit 0

Side Pit 0

Press Pit 0

#3 Cylinder Pit 0

#3 Side Pit 0

Comments

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

Sump Tank Inspection Report

Date 11/22/93

Pad Pit 0

#2 Cylinder Pit 0

#1 Cylinder Pit 0

Boiler Pit 0

Side Pit 0

Press Pit 0

#3 Cylinder Pit 0

#3 Side Pit 0

Comments

[redacted]

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

Sump Tank Inspection Report

Date 8 Nov 93

Pad Pit 0"

#2 Cylinder Pit 0"

#1 Cylinder Pit 0"

Boiler Pit 0"

Side Pit 0"

Press Pit 0"

#3 Cylinder Pit 0"

#3 Side Pit 0"

Comments

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

Sump Tank Inspection Report

Date 11/22/93

Pad Pit Ø'

#2 Cylinder Pit Ø

#1 Cylinder Pit Ø

Boiler Pit Ø'

Side Pit Ø

Press Pit Ø

#3 Cylinder Pit Ø

#3 Side Pit Ø'

Comments

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

Sump Tank Inspection Report

Date 16 Nov 93

Pad Pit Ø

#1 Cylinder Pit Ø

#2 Cylinder Pit Ø

Boiler Pit Ø

Side Pit Ø

Press Pit Ø

#3 Cylinder Pit Ø

#3 Side Pit Ø

Comments

ATTACHMENT 8

SAFETY-KLEEN CORP.
(DESIGNATED FACILITY)

EPA ID NO. CAT000613893
(DESIGNATED FACILITY)

RESS: 2576 MERCANTILE DRIVE
SUITE A
RANCHO CORDOVA CA 95742

Under manifest number ______________________, the generator noted below is shipping to you a waste determined to be restricted under 40 CFR Part 268. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. A copy of this form must be kept by the generator and facility for five (5) years from the date of waste shipment.

In accordance with 40 CFR 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. I am a small quantity generator (100-1,000 kg/mo) in accordance with 40 CFR 268.7. This notice applies to all waste shipments under my service contract with Safety-Kleen Corp. It covers today's shipment on manifest No. 92545772, or sales/service acknowledgement No. 255819, and all subsequent shipments. A copy of this notice will be maintained with the service contract(s) or sales/service acknowledgment(s) for five (5) years beyond the termination of the service contract.

WASTE NAME	EPA * WASTE CODE	THE WASTE MAY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTED CONSTITUENTS	TREATMENT STANDARD (mg/l) OR METHOD (FOR NON-WASTE WATER)
[X] Waste Petroleum Naphtha (105)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	Incineration (INCIN), fuel substitution (FSUBS) or recovery (RORGS) (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOC's) ≥ 1000 mg/l	INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
	D018,	Benzene	Not Established
	D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
[ ] Waste Petroleum Naphtha (140)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN, FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
[ ] Waste Petroleum Naphtha (sludges from Safety-Kleen Service Center Operations)	D001,	All of the above, plus:	
	D006,	__ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
	D007,	__ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
	D008,	__ Lead	5.0 (non-waste Water)
	D039,	__ Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
Waste Compound Cleaning Liquid/ Immersion cleaner 699		HOC's ≥ 1000 mg/l	INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
	D006,	__ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
	D007,	__ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
	D008,	__ Lead	5.0 (non-waste Water
	D018,	__ Benzene	Not Established
	D021,	__ Chlorobenzene	Not Established
	D027,	__ 1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	Not Established
	D039,	__ Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
	D040,	__ Trichloroethylene	Not Established
[ ] Waste Perchloroethylene	F002,	Tetrachloroethylene	5.6 (non-waste water)
[ ] Waste Perc. Filters This hazardous debris is subject to the alternative treatment standards of 40CFR 268.45.	F002,	Tetrachloroethylene	5.6 (non-waste water)
[ ] Waste Trichlorotrifluoroethane	F002,	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	28.0 (non-waste water)
[ ] Waste 1,1,1 Trichloroethane	F002,	1, 1, 1 Trichloroethane	5.6 (non-waste water)
[ ] Waste Petroleum Naphtha (Dry Cleaning)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN, FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
	D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
[ ] Waste Paint Related Material	F003,	Acetone	160.0 (non-waste water)
	F005,	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	36.0 (non-waste water)
	F003,	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	33.0 (non-waste water)
	F005,	Toluene	28.0 (non-waste water)
	F003,	Xylene	28.0 (non-waste water)
	F003,	Methanol	0.75(non-waste water)
	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN, FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
	D006,	Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
	D007,	Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
	D008,	Lead (TOC Subcategory)	5.0 (non-waste water)
[ ] Waste Antifreeze	D008,	Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
	D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established

GENERATOR

e constituent composition is based on knowledge of the waste (via Material Safety Data Sheets for the chemical(s) used, and the process which created the waste).

e treatment standards do not preclude reclamation prior to final disposition. 9321 7-157-01-8409 01 255819

enerator Company: NEVADA WOOD PRESERING

EPA ID NO.: NVD982030323

enerator's Signature: X Chuck Denshire

Date: 5-26-93

inted Name and Title of Generator: Chuck Denshire Mechanic

... and fuels programs in accordance with all applicable elements of the land disposal restrictions.

7-157-01-8469-7 LDR REQ'D 0-220 1D

MANIFEST NUMBER 93213775

GENERATOR
NEVADA WOOD PRESERING
SPRUCE RD
PO BOX 350
SILVER SPRINGS NV 89429

BILL TO
NEVADA WOOD PRESSING
P.O. BOX 89
SELMA, CA 93662

Pd. check # 302

SERVICE DATE	SALESMAN'S NO.	SALES SPECIALIST	SALES TAX EXEMPTION NUMBER	HANDLING CODE	CREDIT CODE		PREVIOUS BALANCE	PORTION OVER 90 DAYS
8-18-93	8054	XXXX			E		689.43	479.62

BUSINESS TYPE	CHAIN	CUSTOMER P.O. NUMBER	GENERATOR/CUSTOMER PHONE #	O.C.	SVC P/S	PROD. P/S	SERVICE TAX	C.O.M.S. TAX	PRODUCT TAX
07	NO		702-577-2000	YES	951	001	.065	.065	.065

MACHINE SERVICE SECTION

MACHINE NUMBER	SERVICE CHARGE	SALES TAX	TOTAL CHARGE	SERVICE TERM	CHANGE SERVICE TERM (WEEKS)	(INITIAL)	CHANGE SCHEDULE DATE (YY WW)	REMARKS 0596
441-19960	197.00	12.81	209.81	04				
TOTAL SERVICE SECTION	197.00	12.81	[illegible]					

Shop Supplies 8/18/93

MACHINE INSPECTION SECTION — PLEASE CHECK APPROPRIATE BOXES

	GOOD	POOR
MACHINE CONDITION & CLEANLINESS	☑	☐
LAMP ASSEMBLY CONDITION	☑	☐
	YES	**NO**
DECALS IN PLACE AND LEGIBLE	☑	☐
FUSIBLE LINK INSTALLED	☑	☐
EMERGENCY CLOSING OF LID UNOBSTRUCTED	☑	☐
MACHINE PROPERLY GROUNDED	☑	☐
LOCAL PHONE NO. STICKER AFFIXED TO MACHINE	☑	☐
SPENT SOLVENT MEETS ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	☑	☐

GENERATOR USA EPA ID NO. NVD982030520

GENERATOR STATE ID NO. 29-055-6956

HAZARDOUS WASTE INFORMATION

"This is to certify that the above-named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the Department of Transportation."

USEPA TRANSPORTER ID ILD984908202

PAILS	SSPW TANKS DF	16 GAL. NO. DM	30 GAL. NO. DM	TOTAL (LBS OR GAL)	US DOT DESCRIPTION (INCLUDING PROPER SHIPPING NAME, HAZARD CLASS, AND ID.)		
					Waste Combustible Liquid, N.O.S. (Petroleum Naphtha) NA1993 PGIII (EPA, D001, D018, D039) (ERG #27)	{IN GALLONS}	16 GAL. DRUMS
			2	29	RQ Waste Combustible Liquid, N.O.S. (Petroleum Naphtha) NA 1993 PGIII (EPA, D001, D018, D039) (ERG #27)	{IN GALLONS}	30 GAL. DRUMS
					RQ Waste Compounds, Cleaning Liquid, (Monoethanolamine) 8, NA1760 PGIII (EPA, D006, D007, D008, D018, D021, D027, D039, D040) (ERG #60)	IN GALS	PRODUCT NO. 890

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Total Quantity = Number of Drums x Ave. Wt/Drum or Pails

I certify that my total waste streams are within one of the following categories:
0 to 220 lbs./month CD
220 lbs. to 2,200 lbs./month
Greater than 2,200 lbs./month

DESIGNATED FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS: SAFETY-KLEEN CORP.
2576 MERCANTILE DRIVE RANCHO CORDOVA CA 95742

USA EPA ID NO. CAT000613950
STATE ID NO. CAT000613950

PRODUCT SALES SECTION

SOLD ON PREVIOUS SERVICES 2 PRIOR	PRIOR	LAST	PRODUCT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MSDS GIVEN	PRICE	U/M	QUANTITY DELIVERED	RAI PR AMOUNT	TAX	LINE TOTAL
					☐						
					☐						
					☐						
					☐						
					☐						

PAYMENT RECEIVED SECTION

CASH ☐ TOTAL RECEIVED APPLY PAYMENT TO:
CHECK NUMBER
☐ TODAYS SERVICE/SALE
☐ PREVIOUS BALANCE AS FOLLOWS

______ AMOUNT $ ______
______ AMOUNT $ ______
INV. # ______ AMOUNT $ ______

IN EVENT OF EMERGENCY CALL
1-708-888-4660 (24 hours)

TOTAL PRODUCT AMOUNTS

CHARGE MY ACCOUNT FOR THIS TRANSACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED IN THE PAYMENT RECEIVED SECTION. THE RECLAMATION AGREEMENT, ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE REVERSE SIDE ARE MADE A PART HEREOF. THE ABOVE AMOUNT IS SUBJECT TO AN INTEREST CHARGE OF THE LESSOR OF 1½% PER MONTH (18% PER ANNUM) OR THE MAXIMUM RATE ALLOWED BY LAW ON ANY UNPAID INVOICES THAT ARE NOT PAID WITHIN 30 DAYS.

TOTAL SERVICE AMOUNT (FROM ABOVE) 209.81

TOTAL AMOUNT

IN THE EVENT OF DEFAULT, SAFETY-KLEEN SHALL BE ENTITLED TO RECOVER COSTS OF COLLECTION, INCLUDING REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES.

X Chuck Dershiro
GENERATOR/DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Print Name Chuck Dershiro

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Safety-Kleen®

SAFETY-KLEEN CORP.
(DESIGNATED FACILITY)

EPA ID NO. [illegible]
(DESIGNATED FACILITY)

2576 MERCANTILE DRIVE
SUITE A
ADDRESS: RANCHO CORDOVA CA 95742

Under manifest number ______________, the generator noted below is shipping to you a waste determined to be restricted under 40 CFR Part 268. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. A copy of this form must be kept by the generator and facility for five (5) years from the date of waste shipment.

In accordance with 40 CFR 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. I am a small quantity generator (100-1,000 kg/mo) in accordance with 40 CFR 268.7. This notice applies to all waste shipments under my service contract with Safety-Kleen Corp. It covers today's shipment on manifest No. 92620712, or sales/service acknowledgement No. 584049, and all subsequent shipments. A copy of this notice will be maintained with the service contract(s) or sales/service acknowledgment(s) for five (5) years beyond the termination of the service contract.

WASTE NAME	EPA * WASTE CODE	THE WASTE MAY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTED CONSTITUENTS	TREATMENT STANDARD (mg/l) OR METHOD (FOR NON-WASTE WATER)
☒ Waste Petroleum Naphtha (105)	D001, D018, D039,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory) Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOC's) ≥ 1000 mg/l Benzene Tetrachloroethylene	Incineration (INCIN), fuel substitution (FSUBS) or recovery (RORGS) (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water) INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water) Not Established Not Established
☐ Waste Petroleum Naphtha (140)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN, FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
☐ Waste Petroleum Naphtha (sludges from Safety-Kleen Service Center Operations)	D001, D006, D007, D008, D039,	All of the above, plus: __ Cadmium __ Chromium __ Lead __ Tetrachloroethylene	 1.0 (non-waste water) 5.0 (non-waste water) 5.0 (non-waste Water) Not Established
Waste Compound Cleaning Liquid/ Immersion cleaner 699	 D006, D007, D008, D018, D021, D027, D039, D040,	HOC's ≥ 1000 mg/l __ Cadmium __ Chromium __ Lead __ Benzene __ Chlorobenzene __ 1, 4-Dichloroben: __ Tetrachloroethyle __ Trichloroethylene	INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water) 1.0 (non-waste water) 5.0 (non-waste water) 5.0 (non-waste Water Not Established Not Established Not Established Not Established Not Established
☐ Waste Perchloroethylene	F002,	Tetrachloroethylene	5.6 (non-waste water)
☐ Waste Perc. Filters This hazardous debris is subject to the alternative treatment standards of 40CFR 268.45.	F002,	Tetrachloroethylene	5.6 (non-waste water)
☐ Waste Trichlorotrifluoroethane	F002,	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	28.0 (non-waste water)
☐ Waste 1,1,1 Trichloroethane	F002,	1, 1, 1 Trichloroethane	5.6 (non-waste water)
☐ Waste Petroleum Naphtha (Dry Cleaning)	D001, D039,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory) Tetrachloroethylene	INCIN, FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water) Not Established
☐ Waste Paint Related Material	F003, F005, F003, F005, F003, F003, D001, D006, D007, D008,	Acetone Methyl Ethyl Ketone Methyl Isobutyl Ketone Toluene Xylene Methanol Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory) Cadmium Chromium Lead (TOC Subcategory)	160.0 (non-waste water) 36.0 (non-waste water) 33.0 (non-waste water) 28.0 (non-waste water) 28.0 (non-waste water) 0.75(non-waste water) INCIN, FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water) 1.0 (non-waste water) 5.0 (non-waste water) 5.0 (non-waste water)
☐ Waste Antifreeze	D008, D039,	Lead Tetrachloroethylene	5.0 (non-waste water) Not Established

PUT IN MSDS MANUAL

GENERATOR

* constituent composition is based on knowledge of the waste (via Material Safety Data Sheets for the chemical(s) used, and the process which created the waste).
These treatment standards do not preclude reclamation prior to final disposition. 9325 7-157-01-9469 31 584049

Generator Company: NEVADA WOOD PRESERING

EPA ID NO.: NVD982030 [illegible]

Generator's Signature: X Chuck Densmore

Date: 6-23-93

Printed Name and Title of Generator: Chuck Densmore

Safety-Kleen Corp. manages the above waste through its recycling and fuels programs in accordance with all applicable elements of the land disposal restrictions.

Elgin, Illinois 60123

Safety-Kleen ®

GENERATOR/LOCATION — BILL TO (IF DIFFERENT FROM LOCATION) — 29675

NAME: [illegible] WOOD PRESERVING

DELIVERY ADDRESS: [illegible] Rd

INFORMATION/ATTENTION LINE: Box 350

CITY & STATE: [illegible] SPRINGS

ZIP: 89429- TAX CODE: 290556956

USA EPA ID NO.: NVD982032520 STATE ID NO.:

NAME:

DELIVERY ADDRESS:

INFORMATION/ATTENTION LINE:

CITY & STATE:

ZIP: — TAX CODE:

MANIFEST NUMBER

MACHINE PLACEMENT

DATE PLACED	MACHINE SERIAL NO.	BRANCH	TYPE OF OUTLET	MSDS GIVEN
-26-93	441-197760	7-152-01	05	☒

I hereby acknowledge placement of the machine(s) described herein and having read the directions for use on the reverse side. I further acknowledge reading and do accept the terms and conditions of this machine placement and solvent reclamation agreement, more specifically described on the reverse side.

X

CUSTOMER'S SIGNATURE

Safety-Kleen agrees to furnish the above service on its equipment, and customer agrees that all servicing, repair and maintenance of the equipment shall be performed by Safety-Kleen only. All equipment and solvent shall remain the property of Safety-Kleen, and shall be returned to Safety-Kleen upon termination of service. Customer agrees to pay replacement of equipment due to loss or damage.

Customer agrees to indemnify Safety-Kleen against any loss or claim arising from any personal injury or property damage, however caused, resulting from the placement or use of the machine on the customer's premises. Safety-Kleen is not responsible for any violation, loss or claim arising from noncompliance with pollution control laws caused by release of solvent to the environment from the unit and resulting from improper customer handling including, but not limited to spills into adjacent waterways, sewer lines or ground water, however caused. However, Safety-Kleen accepts responsibility for any spill caused by its agents in connection with the installation or servicing of the machine by Safety-Kleen.

MACHINE CONFIRMATION

DATE OF CONFIRMATION	SALES REP. NO.	SALES SPECIALIST	DATE OF FIRST SCHEDULED SERVICE CALL	BLITZ CODE	P/W TAX %	C.O.M.S. TAX %	PROD. TAX %	CHAIN	SVC P/S	PROD P/S
-26-93	8054									

SERVICE INTERVAL (WEEKS)	CUSTOMER'S P.O. NUMBER	SALES TAX EXEMPTION NO.
4	☐ BLANKET ☐ TEMPORARY	

SERVICE CHARGE	TAX	TOTAL
197.00	12.81	209.81

PLACEMENT CODE
- ☒ 1 NEW APPLICATION
- ☐ 2 REPLACE DEFECTIVE MACHINE
- ☐ 3 REPLACE COMPETITIVE MACHINE
- ☐ 4 REPLACE HOME MADE VAT.
- ☐ 5 ADDITIONAL MACHINE

GENERATOR/CUSTOMER TELEPHONE NUMBER AREA CODE: 702-577-2000

SPECIAL HANDLING

CREDIT CODE

REFUSED SERVICE - EXPLAIN

HAZARDOUS WASTE INFORMATION

CONTAINERS

"This is to certify that the below-named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the Department of Transportation."

I certify that my total waste streams are within one of the following categories:

NO. DM	SSPW TANKS DF	16 GAL NO. DM	30 GAL NO. DM	TOTAL LBS. OR GAL	US DOT DESCRIPTION (INCLUDING PROPER SHIPPING NAME, HAZARD CLASS, AND ID.)	
					Waste Petroleum Naphtha, Combustible Liquid, UN1255 (EPA, D001, D018, D039) (ERG #27)	
					RQ Waste Compound, Cleaning, Liquid Corrosive Material, NA1760 (EPA, F002, F004, D006, D007, D008, D022) (ERG #60)	PRODUCT NO. 609
					RQ Waste Compound, Cleaning, Liquid Corrosive Material, NA1760 (EPA D006, D007, D008, D018, D021, D027, D039, D040) (ERG #60)	PRODUCT NO. 699

- 0 to 220 LBS./MONTH ______ Initials
- 220 LBS. to 2,200 LBS./MONTH ______ Initials
- GREATER THAN 2,200 LBS./MONTH ______ Initials

Total Quantity = Number of Drums x Ave. Wt/Drum of: Pails , SSPW TANKS , 16 Gal , 30 Gal

SPENT SOLVENT MEETS ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA YES ☐ NO ☐

DESIGNATED FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS: SAFETY-KLEEN CORP.

USA EPA ID NO.

STATE ID NO.

PRODUCT SALES SECTION

PRODUCT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MSDS GIVEN	DEALER PRICE	UNIT OF MEASURE	QUANTITY DELIVERED	SALES AMOUNT	TAX	LINE TOTAL
7005	installation	☐						60 00
	[illegible]	☐			Shop Supplies			
		☐			4 | 2817			
		☐						
		☐						

PAYMENT RECEIVED SECTION

CASH ☐	TOTAL RECEIVED	APPLY PAYMENT TO:
CHECK NUMBER		☐ TODAYS SERVICE/SALE ☐ PREVIOUS BALANCE AS FOLLOWS

INV. # ______ AMOUNT $ ______

INV. # ______ AMOUNT $ ______

INV. # ______ AMOUNT $ ______

IN EVENT OF EMERGENCY CALL 1-800-669-5740 or 1-708-888-4660 (24 hours)

PLEASE SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION

TOTAL PRODUCT AMOUNTS

TOTAL MACHINE SERVICE AMOUNT (INCLUDING TAX): 209.81

CHARGE MY ACCOUNT FOR THIS TRANSACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED IN THE PAYMENT RECEIVED SECTION. ALSO I HAVE NOTED THE PRESENCE OF MACHINE AND SOLVENT INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE.

TOTAL DUE: 269.81

INVOICES ARE SUBJECT TO AN INTEREST CHARGE OF THE LESSER OF 1½% PER MONTH (18% PER ANNUM) OR THE MAXIMUM RATE ALLOWED BY LAW ON ANY UNPAID INVOICES THAT ARE NOT PAID WITHIN 30 DAYS.

IN THE EVENT OF DEFAULT, SAFETY-KLEEN SHALL BE ENTITLED TO RECOVER COSTS OF COLLECTION INCLUDING REASONABLE ATTORNEY'S FEES.

X ______ PRINT NAME ______

GENERATOR/DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

PART NO. 1323 (REV. 1/92)

CUSTOMER'S COPY

Safety-Kleen.

NOTICE OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION OF WASTE

TO: SAFETY-KLEEN CORP. (DESIGNATED FACILITY)

EPA ID NO. [illegible] (DESIGNATED FACILITY)

ADDRESS: 2576 Mercantile Dr. Rancho Cordova CA 95742

Under manifest number ______________, the generator noted below is shipping to you a waste determined to be restricted under 40 CFR Part 268. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. A copy of this form must be kept by the generator and facility for five (5) years from the date of waste shipment.

In accordance with 40 CFR 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. I am a small quantity generator (100-1,000 kg/mo) in accordance with 40 CFR 268.7. This notice applies to all waste shipments under my service contract with Safety-Kleen Corp. It covers today's shipment on manifest No. 92570618, or sales/service acknowledgement No. 32773, and all subsequent shipments. A copy of this notice will be maintained with the service contract(s) or sales/service acknowledgement(s) for five (5) years beyond the termination of the service contract.

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOXES

✓	WASTE NAME	EPA* WASTE CODE	THE WASTE MAY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTED CONSTITUENTS	TREATMENT STANDARD (mg/l) OR METHOD (FOR NON-WASTE WATER)
☑	Waste Mineral Spirits (105)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	Incineration (INCIN), fuel substitution (FSUBS) or recovery (RORGS) (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
			Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOC's) ≥ 1000 mg/l	INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D018,	Benzene	Not Established
		D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
☐	Waste Mineral Spirits (140)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN. FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Mineral Spirits (sludges from Safety-Kleen Service Center Operations)	D001,	All of the above, plus:	
		D006,	_ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	_ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	_ Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D039,	_ Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
☐	Waste Compound Cleaning Liquid/ Immersion cleaner 609	F004,	Cresylic Acid	3.2 (non-waste water)
		F002,	1, 2-dichlorobenzene	6.2 (non-waste water)
		F002,	Methylene chloride	33.0 (non-waste water)
		D006,	_ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	_ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	_ Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D022,	_ Chloroform	Not Established
☐	Waste Compound Cleaning Liquid/ Immersion Cleaner 699		HOC's ≥ 1000 mg/l	INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D006,	_ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	_ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	_ Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D018,	_ Benzene	Not Established
		D021,	_ Chlorobenzene	Not Established
		D027,	_ 1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	Not Established
		D039,	_ Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
		D040,	_ Trichloroethylene	Not Established
☐	Waste Perchloroethylene	F002,	Tetrachloroethylene	5.6 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Trichlorotrifluoroethane	F002,	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	28.0 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste 1,1,1 Trichloroethane	F002,	1, 1, 1 Trichloroethane	5.6 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Mineral Spirits (Dry Cleaning)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN. FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
☐	Waste Paint Related Material	F003,	Acetone	160.0 (non-waste water)
		F005,	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	36.0 (non-waste water)
		F003,	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	33.0 (non-waste water)
		F005,	Toluene	28.0 (non-waste water)
		F003,	Xylene	28.0 (non-waste water)
		F003,	Methanol	0.75 (non-waste water)
		D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN. FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D006,	Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	Lead (TOC Subcategory)	5.0 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Antifreeze	D008,	Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established

*The constituent composition is based on knowledge of the waste (via Material Safety Data Sheets for the chemical(s) used, and the process which created the waste).

These treatment standards do not preclude reclamation prior to final disposition.

Generator Company: Nevada Wood Preserving

EPA ID NO.: NVD 982030520

Generator's Signature X [signature]

Date: 4-26-93

Printed Name and Title of Generator: Chuck Dennine

Safety-Kleen Corp. manages the above waste through its recycling and fuels programs in accordance with all applicable elements of the land disposal restrictions.

Safety-Kleen

NOTICE OF LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION OF WASTE

TO: SAFETY-KLEEN CORP. (DESIGNATED FACILITY)

EPA ID NO. [illegible] (DESIGNATED FACILITY)

ADDRESS: 2576 Merchantile Dr. Rancho Cordova Ca

Under manifest number _____, the generator noted below is shipping to you a waste determined to be restricted under 40 CFR Part 268. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. A copy of this form must be kept by the generator and facility for five (5) years from the date of waste shipment.

In accordance with 40 CFR 268.7, the generator hereby provides notice that the waste is restricted from land disposal. I am a small quantity generator (100-1,000 kg/mo) in accordance with 40 CFR 268.7. This notice applies to all waste shipments under my service contract with Safety-Kleen Corp. It covers today's shipment on manifest No. 12510618, or sales/service acknowledgement No. 732797, and all subsequent shipments. A copy of this notice will be maintained with the service contract(s) or sales/service acknowledgement(s) for five (5) years beyond the termination of the service contract.

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOXES

✓	WASTE NAME	EPA * WASTE CODE	THE WASTE MAY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTED CONSTITUENTS	TREATMENT STANDARD (mg/l) OR METHOD (FOR NON-WASTE WATER)
☐	Waste Mineral Spirits (105)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	Incineration (INCIN), fuel substitution (FSUBS) or recovery (RORGS) (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
			Halogenated Organic Compounds (HOC's) ≥ 1000 mg/l	INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D018,	Benzene	Not Established
		D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
☒	Waste Mineral Spirits (140)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN. FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Mineral Spirits (sludges from Safety-Kleen Service Center Operations)	D001,	All of the above, plus:	
		D006,	_ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	_ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	_ Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D039,	_ Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
☐	Waste Compound Cleaning Liquid/ Immersion cleaner 609	F004,	Cresylic Acid	3.2 (non-waste water)
		F002,	1, 2-dichlorobenzene	6.2 (non-waste water)
		F002,	Methylene chloride	33.0 (non-waste water)
		D006,	_ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	_ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	_ Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D022,	_ Chloroform	Not Established
☐	Waste Compound Cleaning Liquid/ Immersion Cleaner 699		HOC's ≥ 1000 mg/l	INCIN (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D006,	_ Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	_ Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	_ Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D018,	_ Benzene	Not Established
		D021,	_ Chlorobenzene	Not Established
		D027,	_ 1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	Not Established
		D039,	_ Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
		D040,	_ Trichloroethylene	Not Established
☐	Waste Perchloroethylene	F002,	Tetrachloroethylene	5.6 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Trichlorotrifluoroethane	F002,	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	28.0 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste 1,1,1 Trichloroethane	F002,	1, 1, 1 Trichloroethane	5.6 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Mineral Spirits (Dry Cleaning)	D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN. FSUBS. or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established
☐	Waste Paint Related Material	F003,	Acetone	160.0 (non-waste water)
		F005,	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	36.0 (non-waste water)
		F003,	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	33.0 (non-waste water)
		F005,	Toluene	28.0 (non-waste water)
		F003,	Xylene	28.0 (non-waste water)
		F003,	Methanol	0.75 (non-waste water)
		D001,	Ignitable Liquid (High TOC Subcategory)	INCIN. FSUBS, or RORGS (40 CFR 268.42) (non-waste water)
		D006,	Cadmium	1.0 (non-waste water)
		D007,	Chromium	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D008,	Lead (TOC Subcategory)	5.0 (non-waste water)
☐	Waste Antifreeze	D008,	Lead	5.0 (non-waste water)
		D039,	Tetrachloroethylene	Not Established

* constituent composition is based on knowledge of the waste (via Material Safety Data Sheets for the chemical(s) used, and the process which created the waste).

* treatment standards do not preclude reclamation prior to final disposition.

Generator Company: Nevada Wood Preserving EPA ID NO. NVD 982030526

Generator's Signature X Chuck Wenstrom Date: 4-26-93

Printed Name and Title of Generator: Chuck Wenstrom

Safety-Kleen Corp. manages the above waste through its recycling and fuels programs in accordance with all applicable elements of the land disposal restrictions

ATTACHMENT 9

MANIFESTS

1991	UWP	USE received amount:		HW Code	[illegible]
8/29/91	17yd³	459ft³	20,[illegible]0lb	F035	NO
11/12/91	12 yd³	324 ft³	9,900 lb	F035	NO
	29 yd³	783ft³	30,800 lb	F035	

1991 HW Report lists F0[illegible] for 29 yd³
Sent to USEcology

Final rule for F0[illegible]: Jan 92
Final rule for F032: June 91
[illegible] using penta: Sept 91

1992					
3/5/92	6 yd³	162ft³	5860 lb	F035	NO
4/23/92*	10 yd³	270 ft³	5980 lb	F035	NO
7/8/92	10 yd³	270ft³	12540 lb	F035	NO
9/3/92**	10 yd³	270 ft³	12540 lb	F035/F032	yes
10/26/92	10 yd³	270 ft³	15,920 lb	F032/F035	yes
12/14/92	12 yd³	324 ft³	18,580 lb	F032, F035	NO
	58 yd³		71,420 lb		

** USEcology profile added F032 on 1-11-92
* revised notificated dates 3/[illegible]92 includes F032 D037, K001

1993					
3/4/93	10 yd³	270ft³	11,940 lb	F032/F035	No
5/19/93	20yd³	540ft³	28,420 lb	F032/F035	NO
8/26/93	32 300 lb	289ft³	23 980 lb	F032/F035	NO

Please print or type
(Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter)

Form Approved. OMB No. 2060-0039. Expires 9-30-91

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.D.9.8.2.0.3.0.5.2.0	2.0.0.4.8		

GENERATOR

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001377

B. State Generator's ID:

TRANSPORTER

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.D.9.8.1.9.8.2.6.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID:

D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name:

8. US EPA ID Number:

E. State Transporter's ID:

F. Transporter's Phone:

FACILITY

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U. S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.T.3.3.0.0.1.0.0.0.0

G. State Facility's ID:

H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)	12. Containers No.	12. Containers Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, N.O.S., ORM-E, NA9189 (F035)	1	CM	17	Yd	F035
b.					
c.					
d.					

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. MS #07-008-3720 ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. REQ. 575-746
EMERGENCY CONTACT: Clay Gunderson 577-2000

16. **GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment; OR, if I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Clay Gunderson	Clay Gunderson	02	27	91

TRANSPORTER

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Bill Tewsbury	Bill Tewsbury	02	27	91

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

FACILITY

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

EPA Form 8700-22 (Rev. 4-88) Previous edition obsolete

GENERATOR'S COPY

BLS-C6

Please print or type
(Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter)

Form Approved. OMB No. 2050-0039. Expires 9-30-94

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.D.9.8.2.0.3.0.5.2.0	2.0.1.1.2		

GENERATOR

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001399

B. State Generator's ID:

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.D.9.8.1.9.8.2.6.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID:

D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name:

8. US EPA ID Number:

E. State Transporter's ID:

F. Transporter's Phone:

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.T.3.3.0.0.1.0.0.0.0

G. State Facility's ID:

H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (*Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number*) HM	12. Containers No.	12. Containers Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, N.O.S., ORM-E, NA9189, (F035)	1	CM	12	Y	F035
b.					
c.					
d.					

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. WS #07-008-3720
ERG #31 Clay

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

16. **GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment; OR, if I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
		1	2	9

TRANSPORTER

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Bill Tewsbury	Bill Tewsbury	1	2	9

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

FACI

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

EPA Form 8700-22 (Rev. 9-88) Previous editions obsolete.

GENERATOR'S COPY

BLS-C6

Please print or type. (Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter.)

U.S. EPA Form 8700-22
Read all instructions before completing this form.
Form Approved. OMB No. 2050-0039. Expires 9-30-92

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No. NVD 9 . . 2 0 3 . 5 2 0	Manifest Document No. 2 0 2 1 5	2. Page 1 of 3	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001461

B. State Generator's ID

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.
6. US EPA ID Number: C A D 9 8 1 9 8 2 6 6 3

C. State Transporter's ID
D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name
8. US EPA ID Number

E. State Transporter's ID
F. Transporter's Phone

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N V T 3 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0

G. State Facility's ID
H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number) HM	12. Containers No.	Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, N.O.S., ORM-E, NA9189	1	CM	0.6	Y	F035
b.					
c.					
d.					

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. WS #07-008-3720 ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.
IF THIS LOAD IS NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 10 DAYS, RETURN TO GENERATOR.
EMERGENCY CONTACT: Clay (702) 577-2000 or 575-4756

16. **GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Clay Gundersen	[signature]	3	5	92

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Bill Tewsbury	[signature]	03	05	92

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

GENERATOR'S COPY

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.D.9.8.1.9.2.5.6.3	2.0.2.5.3		

GENERATOR

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Food Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001492

B. State Generator's ID:

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.D.9.8.1.9.9.2.5.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID:

D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name:

8. US EPA ID Number:

E. State Transporter's ID:

F. Transporter's Phone:

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.S.3.3.0.1.0.0.0.2

G. State Facility's ID:

H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)	12. Containers No.	12. Containers Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a. [HM] Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s., ORM-E, NA9189	1	CM	10	Y	D035
b.					
c.					
d.					

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. US #07-008-3720 EPG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
Wear Protective Equipment.

Emergency Contact:

16. **GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
GALE A SMITHSON		APR	21	92

TRANSPORTER

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Christopher M Peterson		04	23	92

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

FACILITY

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

GENERATOR'S COPY

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.0.0.2.6.3.0.5.2.0	2.0.3.3.0		

GENERATOR

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Food Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001525

B. State Generator's ID:

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.M.M.0.1.2.5.2.5.5.3

C. State Transporter's ID:

D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name:

8. US EPA ID Number:

E. State Transporter's ID:

F. Transporter's Phone:

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.2.3.3.0.0.1.9.0.0.6

G. State Facility's ID:

H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number) (HM)	12. Containers No.	Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s., ORM-E, NA9189	1	CM	10	Y	F035
b.					
c.					
d.					

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. #07-008-3720
ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.
EMERGENCY CONTACT: Clay Gunderson 577-2000 or 577-2000

16. **GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Clay Gunderson		07	08	92

TRANSPORTER

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Christopher M Peterson		07	08	92

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

FACILITY

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

GENERATOR'S COPY

092707 4216

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.D.9.8.2.0.3.0.5.2.0	2.0.3.8.0		

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001551

B. State Generator's ID:

4. Generator's Phone: (702) 577-2000

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.D.9.8.1.9.8.2.6.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID:

D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name:

8. US EPA ID Number:

E. State Transporter's ID:

F. Transporter's Phone:

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.T.3.3.0.0.1.0.0.0.0

G. State Facility's ID:

H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

	11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)	HM	12. Containers No.	12. Containers Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a.	RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s., ORM-E, NA9189 (F035) (F032)		1	CM	1.0	Y	F035 F032
b.							
c.							
d.							

Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. #07-008-3720

ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

EMERGENCY CONTACT: Clay Gunderson 575-4756 + 575-772000

16. GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Clay Gunderson	Clay Gunderson	9	3	92

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Charles Taylor		9	3	92

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Terry Tolbert	Terry Tolbert	09	04	92

GENERATOR

TRANSPORTER

FAC.

ORIGINAL — RETURN TO GENERATOR

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.D.9.8.2.0.3.0.5.2.0	2.0.4.3.3		

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number 1000157

B. State Generator's ID

5. Transporter 1 Company Name Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number C.A.D.9.8.1.9.8.2.6.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID

D. Transporter's Phone 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name

8. US EPA ID Number

E. State Transporter's ID

F. Transporter's Phone

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number N.V.T.3.3.0.0.1.0.0.0.0

G. State Facility's ID

H. Facility's Phone 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)	12. Containers No.	Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, N.O.S., ORM-E, NA9189 F032	001	CM	10	Y	P035 F032
b.					
c.					
d.					

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
#07-008-3720

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 5772000 5754756

16. GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled; and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Clay Gunderson	Clay Gunderson	10	26	92

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Terry Ellingson	Terry Ellingson	10	26	92

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Terry Talbert	Terry Talbert	10	27	92

GENERATOR

TRANSPORTER

FACILITY

TRANSPORTER #1

Please print or type. (Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter.)

Form Approved. OMB No. 2050-0039. Expires 9-30-92

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
[illegible]	[illegible]		

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce [illegible]
Silver Springs, Nevada [illegible]

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001595

B. State Generator's ID

5. Transporter 1 Company Name	6. US EPA ID Number	C. State Transporter's ID
[illegible] Trans, Inc.	[illegible]	D. Transporter's Phone 702-356-5551
7. Transporter 2 Company Name	**8. US EPA ID Number**	E. State Transporter's ID
		F. Transporter's Phone

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada [illegible]

10. US EPA ID Number: NV[illegible]

G. State Facility's ID

H. Facility's Phone 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number) (HM)	12. Containers No.	Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s., ORM-E, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	F035 F032
b.					
c.					
d.					

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. #07-003-3720
ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE GEAR.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

16. GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
K. McKowdal	K. McKowan	[illegible]	4	[illegible]

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

GENERATOR · TRANSPORTER · FACILITY

GENERATOR'S COPY

Form Approved. OMB No. 2050-0039. Expires 9-30-92

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.D.9.8.2.0.3.0.5.2.0	0.0.2.0.5.2.6		

GENERATOR

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Pac Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001526

B. State Generator's ID:

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.D.9.8.1.9.8.2.6.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID: 311624

D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name:

8. US EPA ID Number:

E. State Transporter's ID:

F. Transporter's Phone:

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U. S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.T.3.3.0.0.1.0.0.0.0

G. State Facility's ID:

H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)	HM	12. Containers No.	Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s., ORM-E, NA9189 (F035, F032)		001	CM	10	Y	F035 F032
b.						
c.						
d.						

I. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. 07-0083720
ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR APPROPRIATE SAFETY GEAR.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Jeff Hines		03	04	93

TRANSPORTER

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Paul Porter		03	04	93

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

FAC

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

GENERATOR'S COPY

4202a

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No. N.V.D.9.8.2.0.3.0.5.2.0 | Manifest Document No. 0.0.2.4.5.2.9 | 2. Page 1 of 1 | Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

A. State Manifest Document Number 10001568

B. State Generator's ID

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc. | 6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.D.9.8.1.9.0.2.6.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID

D. Transporter's Phone 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name | 8. US EPA ID Number

E. State Transporter's ID

F. Transporter's Phone

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.R.3.3.0.0.1.0.0.0.0

G. State Facility's ID

H. Facility's Phone 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)	HM	12. Containers No.	12. Containers Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	I. Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s., ORM-E, NA9189 (F035,F032)		1	CM	20	Y	F035 F032
b.						
c.						
d.						

J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. #07-008-3720 ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR Protective Equipment.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Diana McFadden	Diana McFadden	5	4	93

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
R McKown	R McKown	05	04	93

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

GENERATOR'S COPY

(Rev. 8/92)

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator's US EPA ID No.	Manifest Document No.	2. Page 1 of 1	Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.
N.V.D.0.8.2.0.3.0.5.2.0	0.0.2.0.6.4.7		

GENERATOR

3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address: Nevada Wood Preserving
1550 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, Nevada 89429

A. State Manifest Document Number: 10001700

B. State Generator's ID:

4. Generator's Phone (702) 577-2000

5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Excel Trans, Inc.

6. US EPA ID Number: C.A.D.0.8.1.9.9.2.6.6.3

C. State Transporter's ID:

D. Transporter's Phone: 702-358-5551

7. Transporter 2 Company Name:

8. US EPA ID Number:

E. State Transporter's ID:

F. Transporter's Phone:

9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address: U.S. Ecology
Highway 95, 12 Miles South of Beatty
Beatty, Nevada 89003

10. US EPA ID Number: N.V.T.3.3.0.0.1.0.0.0.0

G. State Facility's ID:

H. Facility's Phone: 702-553-2203

11. US DOT Description (Including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)	12. Containers No.	Type	13. Total Quantity	14. Unit Wt/Vol	Waste No.
a. RQ Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s., CRT, NA9189 (F035, F032)	1	CM	2000	P	F035 F032
b.					
c.					
d.					

I. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above
a. #07-008-3720
ERG #31

K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above

15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information
WEAR PROTECTIVE GEAR.
EMERGENCY CONTACT: Keith Johnson 702-[illegible]

16. **GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

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Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
[illegible]	[signature]	05	22	92

TRANSPORTER

17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year
Kenneth Phillips	[signature]	05	22	92

18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

FACILITY

19. Discrepancy Indication Space

20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.

Printed/Typed Name	Signature	Month	Day	Year

GENERATOR'S COPY

ATTACHMENT 10

Hazard Communication and Chemical Safety Program
Selma Treating Company

INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of Selma Treating Co. to provide a safe work place for our employees. Further, it is our intention to use the guidelines established by OSHA, EPA, our chemical suppliers, and other available sources. to help provide a safe workplace.

Selma Treating Co. has developed this program to insure that each employee is provided with appropriate information and training in order that they may work with the hazardous chemicals in their workplace. This Written Hazard Communication Program represents the primary tool used to provide this information to our employees.

This written program is based on the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard regulations found in 29 CFR 1910, 1200(e), OSHA's Inspection Procedures for the Hazard Communication Standard (CPL-2-, 38, 8/5/85), as well as additional recommendations by our chemical suppliers and other available sources.

Sections of this written Hazard Communication Program are as follows:

Introduction
Program Management
Participating Personnel
Hazardous Chemical Inventory &
  Hazardous Chemical Locations
Hazard Labeling
Material Safety Data Sheets
Employee Information and Training
Trade Secrets
Documentation

Copies of this Written Hazard Communication will be provided or made available to all employees. Additional copies will be made available to all employees having duties within the wood preserving operation which may expose them to hazardous chemicals used at that location. Additionally, a copy of this program will be located for employee review in the treating room area and in the company office.

It is our intention to review, update and modify, if required, this program to provide adequate health and safety information. We also invite our employees to provide questions, concerns or suggestions about this program which can be included in the future.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Although a provision for program management is not specifically required under the Hazard Communication Standard, it is our belief that it can best be managed when a specific individual has the responsibility. The Program Manager is:

Ken Rodgers - Plant Manager

who will report directly to:

Bill Lawton - Vice President of Operations

In the absence of the Program Manager, an Assistant Program Manager will assume responsibility for the program:

Bruce Hughes - Q.C./Treating Supervisor

The Program Manager will be responsible for supervising the implementation of the program which will include at least the following:

- Coordinate Program Implementation
- Schedule training for existing personnel
- Conduct training for new employees, temporary employees, and contracted employees
- Maintain required records and documentation
- Prepare reports, if any, required by government authorities
- Review the program periodically to ensure its proper implementation
- Handle requests for Material Safety Data Sheets and chemical listings
- Other tasks as necessary to maintain the program

PARTICIPATING PERSONNEL

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard requires that employees inform their employees about the hazards to which they may be exposed from the hazardous chemicals used in their work area through the Written Hazard Communication Program, proper labeling, Material Safety Data Sheets, and information and training.

Due to the importance of communicating this health and safety information, it is the policy of Selma Treating Co. to have all employees of our wood preserving operation, contractor personnel, and other empolyees who may have occasion to work within our wood preserving operation participate in this program. This will insure that our employees are properly informed and trained regarding the hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed.

The Program Manager will periodically review the list of employees to insure that all appropriate personnel working within the wood perserving facility have participated in the program. The Program Manager will also insure that an updated program and training be provided as necessary, whenever chemical and/or process changes are made.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL INVENTORY

Hazardous Chemical Locations

The Hazard Communication Standard Requires that a list of hazardous chemicals, as used in our facilities work areas, be compiled.

The objective of this section of the program is to provide a list of all hazardous chemicals used and where they are used in the workplace.

As required, the names used in this list will correspond to the chemical name as listed on its label and its Material Safety Data Sheet.

The hazardous chemical list will periodically be reviewed and updated, as necessary, when new hazardous chemicals are used or when hazardous chemicals are changed to other brands or types.

The following represents a list of the hazardous chemicals used in our wood preserving facility. The second column is a list of the locations where these hazardous chemicals are used.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL INVENTORY AND LOCATIONS LIST

Chemical Name	Locations Used
Osmose K-33 (CCA) Concentrate (Received in bulk tank trucks	Process areas, concentrate tank, work tanks, treating cylinder and associated pumps and piping, process spill containment areas, and drippage collection pad.
Pentachlorophenol (Penta) (Received by truck in 2000 lb. blocks)	Process areas, chemical storage area, blending tank, work tanks, treating cylinder and associated pumps and piping, process spill containment areas and drippage collection pad.
Diesel Oil (Unbranded #2) (Received in bulk by tank truck)	Process areas, oil storage tanks, work tank, blending tank, treating cylinder and associated pumps and piping, process spill containment areas, drippage collection pad, and as fuel in appropriate mobile equipment.
Copper Naphthenate (Received in bulk by tank truck or drums)	Process areas, concentrate storage tank blending tank, work tanks, treating cylinder and associated pumps and piping, process spill containment areas and drippage collection pad.

HAZARD LABELING

It is the policy of Selma Treating Co. that all hazardous chemical containers used in our wood preserving facility be labeled in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard or the EPA - wood preserving industry RPAR agreement or other FIFRA requirements as applicable.

This label information will be legible in English and prominently displayed on the container or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift. Each portable drum or container will be checked upon delivery to insure that it is properly labeled before it is accepted for storage and use. All storage tanks receiving delivery or hazardous chemicals from a tank truck shall be properly labeled with the applicable information. Our wood preserving facility also has work tanks which contain dilute strength solutions of the delivered concentrate or hazardous chemicals. The solution strength in these tanks will vary depending on the product requirements. The treating plant records and reports, available in the treating room, will contain the actual solution strength at any given time.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

It is the policy of Selma Treating Co. that Material Safety Data Sheets shall be obtained, reviewed and made readily available to our employees for the hazardous chemicals used at our facility. This standard requires that Chemical Manufacturers, Importers, and Distributors provide material Safety Data Sheets to their customer for the hazardous chemicals which are purchased. They will be printed in English and will be readily accessible to employees in the work areas where the hazardous materials are used.

The Material Safety Data Sheets contain a great deal of important information regarding the hazardous chemical. They provide one of the best, quick, sources of information available on the broad range of characteristic properties and health and safety topics pertaining to the hazardous chemical. The MSDS also provide precautionary measure, including recommendations for protective equipment, emergency and first aid procedures and identify the manufacturer, importer or other organization responsible for preparing the MSDS.

The Program Manager will insure that MSDS's are reviewed with employees, kept on file and posted in the applicable work area.

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND TRAINING

All employees, temporary workers and contractors who will be working with or around the hazardous chemicals used at our facility shall receive information on our Written Hazard Communication Program and training to help protect their health and safety.

Information: All employees shall be informed of:

1. The requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.
2. Any operation in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present.
3. The location and availability of the Written Hazard Communication Program, including the required list of hazardous chemicals and Material Safety Data Sheets required by this section.

Training: Employee training shall include at least:

1. Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring, conducted by the employer, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.)
2. The physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area.
3. Measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemical, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.
4. The details of the Hazard Communication Program developed by the employer, including an explanation of the labeling system and the Material Safety Data Sheets, and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.

The Information and Training Program will be provided to our employees based on job responsibility and the potential risk to the employee from hazardous chemicals in their work area. With this in mind, a training program has been developed with two levels of instruction.

The first level training program is provided to employees (office, sales and general yard personnel) and to outside contractors' employees which only occasionally enter the work areas where hazardous chemicals are used. This program will include general information regarding the hazardous chemicals used at the facility and will include the following topics:

1. An overview of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

2. An overview of the training requirements under the law.

3. The Selma Treating Co. Employeee Information and Training Program.

4. The Selma Treating Co. Written Hazard Communication Program and its location.

5. The chemical inventory and its location.

6. Locations in which hazardous chemicals are used.

7. A review of the labeling requirements and labels used.

8. Description and use of Material Safety Data Sheets, a review of the MSDS's and the information they contain.

9. Methods of recognizing a spill or presence of hazardous materials in the facility.

10. Central and counter-measures used by Selma Treating Co. to reduce the risk of exposure during normal and emergency situations.

The second level of training will be provided for employees and contractors' employees who normally work in areas where hazardous chemicals are used. This level of training will provide the information contained in the first level of training, but will include more specific and detailed information as follows:

1. Specific chemical hazard information including a review of the specific Material Safety Data Sheet.

2. Specific chemical emergency procedures, such as spill clean-up and disposal techniques.

3. Control methods used to prevent contact with hazardous chemicals, such as personnel monitoring and the use of personal protective gear.

4. Training for non-routine tasks such as process equipment maintenance, storage tank, treating cylinder or process tank cleaning, and handling hazardous waste.

New Hazardous Training: When new hazards are introduced into the workplace, additional training for these hazards will be provided to employees in the work area.

Re-training: This training will be provided on an annual basis.

It will be the responsibility of the Program Manager to present this training program to our employees. The training presentation may include handouts, slides, video, and guest speaker presentation to supplement the program.

The Program Manager will be responsible to maintain the training program and training records.

TRADE SECRETS

It is the policy of Selma Treating Co. to provide trade secret information on its products to those individuals requesting such information under existing regulations. (i.e. Treating physicians, health professionals providing medical or other occupational health services to exposed employees.) If time and circumstances permit, the company may obtain a written statement of need and a confidentiality agreement regarding this trade secret information. In a non-emergency situation, this request must be in writing, show a true need, and include an agreement not to use the information for any other purpose than the stated health need.

DOCUMENTATION

The Written Hazard Communication Program shall be made available to employees, their designated representatives and OSHA.

Selma Treating Co. shall make the forms and documents of this Written Hazard Communication Program available to employees upon written request.

The Program Manager will periodically (minimum of annually) review the following forms and documents to ensure that they are properly updated and that the records are properly kept.

1. Hazardous chemical Inventory and location where hazardous chemicals are used.

2. The labels of hazardous chemicals used at our facility.

3. The Material Safety Data Sheets for each of the hazardous chemicals used.

4. Training attendance sheets.

5. Training certification forms.

SAFETY RULES FOR HANDLING CHEMICALS

The first and basic rule is to use common semse and this before acting, in order to protect yourself and the company that provides us all with jobs. The chemicals used at this plant, if handled properly, are not harmful. But, remember that they are poisons and the following rules and procedures are to be observed at all times.

I. Use of Protective clothing
   1. Rubber gloves - not work gloves that will absorb chemical - are to be worn when handling chemicals, treated material, tram cars or chains, or anything that has chemical on it.
   2. Rubber boots are to be worn when standing or walking in liquid containing chemicals.
   3. Protective clothing is to be worn when working in areas where chemicals may contaminate regular work clothes or exposed skin.
   4. Respirators are to be worn in any area where chemical dust, vapors, mists or spray may be breathed.
   5. Goggles are to be worn in any area where the possiblility of chemical contact with the eyes is possible.

II. Movement of Chemicals and Storage
   1. All chemicals are to be kept inside the tanks or containment areas provided for their storage.
   2. Before pumping or moving chemicals be sure that piping, valves. pumps, tanks, etc. are properly set up - be sure you know where it is going, how it will get there and that there is room in the tank you are going to.
   3. No chemicals in transfer will be left unattended.
   4. Mixing chemicals
      A. No chemical is to be left on the ground.
      B. Pallets, bags, wrappers, etc. will be cleaned of chemical and properly disposed of or stored.
      C. Any oil, or CCA spilled, leaked or dripped will be cleaned-up immediately.
   5. When transfer of chemicals, oil or water is completed - be sure all tanks, valves, piping, etc. is secured.
   6. There will be no transfer of chemicals by flexible hoses or portable pumps outside of containment and inside of containment only when necessary.

III. Treated Material
   1. Treated material will be kept inside the containment area or under cover. If it is necessary to uncover treated material, it will be recovered immediately.
   2. Treated material will be handled with rubber gloves.
   3. When it is necessary to cut or drill treated material, it will be done inside containment and any sawdust, chips or shavings will be cleaned up immediately and properly disposed of. Dust masks, goggles and gloves will be worn and clothing will be cleaned of dust and debris thoroughly.

IV. Chemical Spills

1. Any chemical spill, of any size, for any reason, inside or or outside of containment will be reported to management immediately.
2. Any leaks, breaks, damage or orther faults which allow chemical to spill will be reported immediately to management.
3. If you suspect that there may be a failure in equipment or methods that could lead to a leak or spill, report it immediately to management.
4. Security of the plant against chemical spills and contamination takes priority over everything. Any spill or situation which could lead to a spill will be attended to immediately.
5. If a spill occurs, follow these steps:
   A. Immediately take steps to stop the source of the leak or spill if possible.
   B. Try to, if necessary, contain the spilled material and prevent it from spreading.
   C. Notify management.
   D. Initiate clean-up.

V. Other

1. Work clothes and shoes contaiminated with chemicals will not be worn away from the plant. A change of clothing and shoes will be kept at work.
2. Good housekeeping will be observed at all times. Keep the yard, lunchroom, treating room, tank farm and equipment areas clean. Handles, valves, tools, etc. will not be left with chemical on them - they are to be cleaned. The steering wheels, operating controls and seats on forklifts or other mobil equipment will be kept clean and free of chemicals.
3. Personal hygiene will be observed at all times. Employees will make an effort to keep themselves clean. If you get chemicals on you - wash it off. Don't touch other parts of your body with dirty hands. Don't eat, drink or smoke until you wash-up.

If a situation occurs and you are not sure what to do or what to wear - Ask! Don't do the wrong thing or do nothing.

These rules are for the benefit and safety of every company employee. Failure to follow them, or any one of them, will result in disciplinary action or dismissal.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TREATERS

In addition to the attached Safety Rules for Handling Chemicals, the following rules and procedures are to be observed by treaters:

1. An hourly inspection will be made of the main plant area including particularly the cylinder area, pump room, boiler room and tank farm. Investigate and report any problems, odd noises or equipment behavior or leaks.

2. Do not blow back into the bottom of any tank containing chemicals. The work tanks have overhead blow-back lines.

3. Work tank solutions are to be filtered continuously. Keep the the filter bags changed as necessary and wash and reuse bags.

4. The work tanks are not to be filled to a level that can lead to an overflow.

5. The treating offices, lab, pump and boiler rooms, chemical storage area and tank farm are to be kept clean and neat at all times.

Treaters, more than other employees, have more responsibility for the treating chemicals that we use. The company expects them to be aware of the conditions existing in the main plant area. It is considered to be a part of their job.

SAFETY RULES FOR FORKLIFT DRIVERS

I. Use of Protective Clothing

1. Rubber gloves - not work gloves that will absorb chemicals - are to be worn when handling chemicals, treated material, tram cars, chains, or anything that has chemical on it.

2. Rubber gloves will not be worn when driving forklifts.

3. Protective clothing is to be worn when working in areas where chemicals may contaminate regular work clothes or exposed skin.

II. Treated Material

1. CCA treated material will kept inside the containment area or under cover. If it is necessary to uncover treated material, it will be recovered immediately.

2. Any treated material that is wet with chemical and dripping will not be taken off of the drip pad area.

3. Any material that gets damaged will be reported immediately.

4. Loads should not be carried higher than necessary.

III. Tire Damage

1. Do not run over stickers, banding, tram cars or any other thing that could do tire damage. Keep driving tires free from debris. Stop and pick-up bolts, nails, banding, etc. before they cause a flat.

2. When repositioning cars, bolts will be taken loose and put back on in new position.

3. When cars are not being used, chains will be wrapped and cars will be puched to the end of the track or out of harm's way.

4. All broken bolts are to be put in gargage cans, not left lying on tracks. The yard will be kept neat. Stickers will be stacked and not left lying around the yard. Banding, scrap and junk will be disposed of property. Tools and equipment will be kept clean and put where they belong after use.

5. Charges will be watched by a second person when being pushed in or being pulled out of cylinders, except when only one man is present at the plant.

6. Pull chains will be put on charges when necessary. Extra pull chains will be kept in from of the cylinders, not at the end of the tracks.

7. Extra short chains and binders will be put on chain rack.

8. Like material will be separated on pad area - don't mix it up.

ATTACHMENT 11

NEVADA WOOD PRESERVING

Contingency Plan

In the event of fire, explosion, or unplanned release the following procedures will be followed:

Notify Office immediately.

Safety committee members to assemble at the framing skids

ALL other personnel to exit the facility along the eastern edge of the property and assemble at the southeast corner of property on Spruce Street.

Office personnel to notify all emergency numbers and descbibe the incident.

Safety comittee to see that all employees follow proper procedures and stay out of the way.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS TO UTILIZE IN PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Fire/Emergency Medical Service
(Lyon County Sheriff's Office-24 Hr. Dispatch).....911

Lyon County Emergency Management..... 463-3204
or notify Lyon Co. Sheriff's Office/requesting
Marvin Carr.....463-2311

NV Division of Emergency Management.....687-4240
or after hours-emergency # (ask for Emerg.Mgt.)....687-5300

NV Environmental Protection Agency.....687-5872
or after hours-emergency # (ask for NDEP).....687-5300

National Response Center..... (800) 424-8802

Hazardous Waste Hotline.....(800) 882-3233

Spill Reporting Proceedures

[) Any spill of chemical or oil that occurs outside the containment area should be reported immediately to :

A) Jeff Henes.....Phone # 423-7613
Ken Rodgers..... 577-9338
Gale Smithson..... 577-2026
Craig Colby..... 577-9373

2) Whoever is contacted will instigate clean-up immediately.

3) Report spill immediately to:
Emergency Spill Service- (800) 852-7550
State Health Services Department 687- 4730

4) If spill is CCA- report to Kopper's Co.- Pittsburg.

Fire Ex.

Treating Plant

1 - 20Lb	Tank Farm
2 - 18Lb	Boiler
1 - 18Lb	Press Room
3 - 18Lb	Pump Room
3 - 18Lb	Main Room
1 - 10Lb	Lab
3 - 10Lb	Shop
2 - 10Lb	Loaders
3 - 5Lbs	Trucks
1 - 10Lb	Forklift
2 - 10Lb	Peeler

(
1-10lbs discharged
1-20Lbs discharged
2-18lbs discharged
)

hydro Check MSP

ATTACHMENT 12

CHEMAX Laboratories, Inc.

Analytical and Environmental Chemists
EPA Lab ID #NV004

(702) 355-0202
FAX (702) 355-0817

LABORATORY REPORT

Report To: Nevada Wood Preserving
1650 Spruce Avenue
Silver Springs, NV 89429

Lab Report No.: 10395
Account No.: NWDPR

Telephone: 577-2000

Fax: 577-9045

Work Authorized By: Jeff Hincs
Date Sampled: Unknown
Number of Samples: 1
Source: Nevada Wood Preserving
Chemax Control No. 93-5773
Notes:

Date Submitted: 08/17/93
Sampled By: Client
Your Reference:

Parameter	Results
TCLP Metals:	
Arsenic, mg/L	<0.5
Barium, mg/L	0.63
Cadmium, mg/L	<0.1
Chromium, mg/L	0.39
Lead, mg/L	<0.2
Mercury, mg/L	<0.1
Selenium, mg/L	<0.5
Silver, mg/L	<0.1

Remarks:

FAXED 8-18-93

Joy, Sally

received 8-19-93 T

Analysis By: Faulstich/Knudsen

Date: 08/18/93

Approved By:

Date: 08/19/93

992 Spice Islands Drive, Sparks, Nevada 89431 • P.O. Box 21122, Reno, Nevada 89515

Vulcan CHEMICALS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

24 Hour Emergency Phone (316) 524-5751

Division of Vulcan Materials Company / P. O. Box 530390 • Birmingham, AL 35253-0390

I - IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME	CHEMICAL FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT
Pentachlorophenol	C_6Cl_5OH	266.32

TRADE NAME
GLAZD® Penta, Block Penta

SYNONYMS
Penta, PCP, Technical Grade PCP

DOT IDENTIFICATION NO.
NA 9188

II- PRODUCT AND COMPONENT DATA

COMPONENT(S) CHEMICAL NAME	CAS REGISTRY NO.	% (wt.) Approx.	OSHA PEL
* Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	90-94	0.5 mg/m^3
2, 3, 4, 6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0-1.5	None
Hydroxypolychlorodibenzo Ethers		4-7	None

For additional information refer to note in Section VI, Chronic Toxicity.

NOTE: The hazards of this product are based on studies on this or similar products.

* Denotes chemical subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372

III - PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE AND ODOR	SPECIFIC GRAVITY
Light brown or tan flake or solid	Flake bulk density = 70 lbs/ft^3
BOILING POINT	**VAPOR DENSITY IN AIR (Air = 1)**
310°C (Melting Point: 190°C)	N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE	**% VOLATILE, BY VOLUME**
N/A	0
EVAPORATION RATE	**SOLUBILITY IN WATER**
N/A	14 ppm @ 20°C

IV - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Stable	Avoid contact with open flame, electric arcs, or other hot surfaces which can cause thermal decomposition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)

Strong oxidizers and alkalies.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Hydrogen chloride, chlorine, chlorinated hydrocarbons

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

V - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASHPOINT (Method used)	FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR
None	None

XTINGUISHING AGENTS

None

NFPA Hazard Ratings: Health 3, Flammability 0, Reactivity 0

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Toxic gases are formed by thermal decomposition. Firefighters should wear self contained positive pressure breathing apparatus, and avoid skin contact.

VI - TOXICITY AND FIRST AID

EXPOSURE LIMITS (When exposure to this product and other chemicals is concurrent, the exposure limit must be defined in the workplace.)

	ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices
ACGIH: 0.5 mg/m^3 8 hour TWA	(2 mg/L urine)
OSHA: 0.5 mg/m^3 8 hour TWA	(5 mg/L plasma)
(skin absorption possible)	

Effects described in this section are believed not to occur if exposures are maintained at or below appropriate TLVs.
Because of the wide variation in individual susceptibility, these exposure limits may not be applicable to all persons and those with medical conditions listed below.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Acute or chronic kidney or liver disease, asthma, bronchitis, chronic acne and other skin conditions.

ACUTE TOXICITY Primary route(s) of exposure: [X] Inhalation [X] Skin Absorption [ ] Ingestion

Inhalation: Concentrations of 0.3 mg/m^3 can cause nose irritation. Concentrations above 1 mg/m^3 can cause irritation of upper respiratory tract with sneezing and coughing. Persons acclimated to pentachlorophenol can tolerate levels above 2 mg/m^3. Symptoms of overexposure include rapid heartbeat and respiration, elevated temperature and blood pressure, muscular weakness, excessive sweating, dizziness and nausea. High concentrations can cause unconciousness, convulsions and death generally from cardiac arrest.

Skin: Pentachlorophenol is readily absorbed through intact skin. Pentachlorophenol in solution can be readily absorbed through intact skin in toxic amounts, causing systemic poisoning and symptoms described in the Inhalation section. Pentachlorophenol on the skin can cause irritation.

Eyes: Pentachlorophenol causes irritation of the eyes at 1 mg/m^3. If exposure is prolonged, slight transient corneal damage can occur.

Ingestion: Single dose toxicity is high. Symptoms of ingestion are those described in the Inhalation section.

Chloracne: In humans, the absorption of pentachlorophenol by any route may result in the development of the skin condition, chloracne. This usually appears as blackheads, whiteheads and yellow cysts over the temples and around the ears. In severe cases, involvement may be extensive. Mild cases may be similar in appearance to other forms of acne and to skin changes commonly seen with aging.

FIRST AID

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Call a physician.
Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eyes: Flush eyes immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. Contact a physician.
Ingestion: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. If possible, vomiting should be induced under medical supervision. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product is a metabolic stimulant. Treatment is supportive. Forced diuresis may be effective to reduce total body burden. Treat hyperthermia with physical measures. Do not administer aspirin, phenothiazines, or atropine since they may enhance toxicity.

CHRONIC TOXICITY

The finding of chronic toxic effects in laboratory animals may indicate toxicity to humans. Overexposure should be avoided, failure to do so could result in injury, illness or even death. Chronic overexposure to technical grade pentachlorophenol has caused liver and kidney toxic effects in experimental animals.

Carcinogenicity: Technical Grade Pentachlorophenol has been evaluated for possible cancer causing effects in laboratory animals. The National Toxicology Program fed up to 400 ppm Technical Grade (TG) penta and up to 600 ppm "purified" penta to mice, 5 days a week for 106 weeks. A statistically significant increased incidence of liver tumors and endrocrine tumors was observed in male mice. A significant increase in liver tumors was not seen in female mice fed TG penta and was seen only at the highest dose for "purified" penta. Vascular tumors were also observed in female mice. Rats exposed by ingestion to concentrations up to 30 mg/kg/day for 2 years and two strains of mice exposed by ingestion to concentrations up to 46.4 mg/kg/day did not show an increase incidence in tumors. Two strains of mice were also tested by having Technical Grade Pentachlorophenol subcutaneously injected. These mice did not show an increased incidence of tumors. Pentachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol and hydroxypolychlorodibenzo ethers are not listed on the IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen lists.

Reproductive Toxicity: Reproductive toxicity tests have been conducted to evaluate the potential adverse effects technical grade and purified pentachlorophenol may have on reproduction and offspring of laboratory animals. Both technical and purified pentachlorophenol have been found to be embryo and fetotoxic to rats, but not to hamsters. Neither technical grade nor purified pentachlorophenol caused teratogenic effects (birth defects), but did cause delays in normal fetal development. The U.S. EPA has expressed the opinion that pentachlorophenol can produce defects in the offspring of laboratory animals. Exposure to pentachlorophenol during pregnancy should be avoided.

Note: This product contains trace quantities of hexa, hepta and octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, hexa, hepta and octchlorodibenzofurans and hexachlorobenzene. The state of California has listed hexachlorodibenzo dioxin and hexachlorobenzene under Proposition 65 as chemicals known to the state to cause cancer. If further information is desired, contact Vulcan Chemicals Technical Service Department.

VII - PERSONAL PROTECTION AND CONTROLS

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Where concentrations of pentachlorophenol exceeds or are likely to exceed .5 mg/m^3, a NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor-dust filter type respirator is acceptable. A NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus or air line respirator, with full face piece, is required for concentrations above 150.0 mg/m^3, or during emergency and spills. Follow applicable respirator use standards and regulations.

VENTILATION

Do not use in closed or confined space. Open doors and/or windows. Use ventilation to maintain exposure levels below 0.5 mg/m^3

SKIN PROTECTION Wear PVC, neoprene, nitrile latex or equivalent gloves and tightly woven clothing including long sleeve shirt when handling flake or solid penta. When mixing penta solutions, wear protective clothing, gloves and boots or shoes, which are suitable for the solvent being used.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses. Contact lenses should not be worn. When mixing penta solutions, wear chemical goggles and/or face shield.

HYGIENE

Avoid contact with skin and breathing dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using restroom. Change into uncontaminated clothing before leaving work premises. (Refer to Section VIII).

OTHER CONTROL MEASURES

To determine the exposure level(s), monitoring should be performed regularly. Safety shower and eye wash station should be available. Note: Protective equipment and clothing should be selected, used, and maintained according to applicable standards and regulations. For further information, contact the clothing or equipment manufacturer or the Vulcan Chemicals Technical Service Department.

VIII - STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Follow protective controls set forth in Section VII when handling this product.
Thoroughly wash potentially contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not launder work clothes with other non-contaminated clothes and/or household laundry. Contaminated clothing, boots or equipment should not be taken home.
Store in properly labeled containers in dry, well ventilated secure area. Do not remove or deface label. Do not reuse drums for any purpose.
Container Disposal: Completely empty drum or liner into application equipment. Triple rinse or clean empty drums, liners and block wrappings in accordance with 40 CFR 261.7(b)(3) prior to offering for reconditioning, recycling or other disposal. For guidance, contact the nearest EPA regional office or State Agency authorized to administer the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

SARA Title III Hazard Categories: Immediate Health, Delayed Health

IX - SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Ventilate spill area and avoid breathing dust or vapors. Clean up spilled material (wear protective equipment - See Section VII) and place in closed container for normal use if possible or proper disposal. Penta is toxic to fish and wildlife; do not allow to contaminate ground or surface waters. Reportable Quantity (RQ) is 10 lbs. Notify National Response Center (800/424-8802) of uncontrolled spills in excess of RQ.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

X - TRANSPORTATION

DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Chlorophenols, Solid, 6.1, UN 2020, PG III, RQ (Pentachlorophenol)

PLACARD REQUIRED

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, 2020, Class 6

LABEL REQUIRED

KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, Class 6
Label as required by EPA and by OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, and any applicable state and local regulations.

Medical Emergencies

Call collect 24 hours a day for emergency toxicological information 415/821-5338

Other Emergency information

Call 316/524-5751 (24 hours)

For any other information contact:

Vulcan Chemicals
Technical Service Department
P.O. Box 530390
Birmingham, AL 35253-0390
800/873-4898
8 AM to 5 PM Central Time
Monday Through Friday

DATE OF PREPARATION: December 1, 1992

Material Safety Data Sheet

Prepared According to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
(Formerly Called MATERIAL INFORMATION BULLETIN)

Chevron

CHEVRON Diesel Fuel No. 2 — CPS 272102

DANGER! HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED
PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT WITH SKIN MAY BE HARMFUL
MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION
COMBUSTIBLE
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

TYPICAL COMPOSITION

Fuels, Diesel No. 2 (CAS 68476-34-6)	100%

EXPOSURE STANDARD

No Federal OSHA exposure standard or ACGIH TLV has been established for this material.

PHYSIOLOGICAL & HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes

Expected to cause no more than minor eye irritation.

Skin

May cause skin irritation. Application of a similar material onto the skin of rabbits produced moderate to severe skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may be harmful. See Additional Health Data.

Inhalation

Prolonged breathing of high vapor concentrations can cause central nervous system effects. See Additional Health Data.

Ingestion

Not expected to have acute systemic toxicity by ingestion. Note to Physician: Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid which can cause pneumonitis.

EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes

Flush eyes immediately with fresh water for at least 15 minutes while holding the eyelids open. If irritation persists, see a doctor.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. See a doctor if irritation occurs. Launder contaminated clothing.

Inhalation

If there are signs or symptoms due to breathing this material as described in this MSDS, move the person to fresh air. If any of these effects continue, see a doctor.

Ingestion

If swallowed, give water or milk to drink and telephone for medical advice. DO NOT make person vomit unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If medical advice cannot be obtained, then take the person and product container to the nearest medical emergency treatment center or hospital.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA

See following pages

SPECIAL PROTECTIVE INFORMATION

Eye Protection: Do not get in eyes. Eye contact can be avoided by wearing chemical safety goggles.

Skin Protection: Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective clothing including gloves.

Respiratory Protection: This material may be an inhalation hazard, and unless ventilation is adequate, the use of an approved respirator is recommended.

Ventilation: Use this material only in well ventilated areas.

FIRE PROTECTION

Liquid evaporates and forms vapor (fumes) which can catch fire and burn with explosive violence. Invisible vapor spreads easily and can be set on fire by many sources such as pilot lights, welding equipment, and electrical motors and switches. Fire hazard is greater as liquid temperature rises above 85°F.

Flash Point: (P-M)125°F(52°C)

Autoignition Temp.: NDA

Flammability Limits: n/a

Extinguishing Media: CO_2, Dry Chemical, Foam, Water Fog.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: For fires involving this material, do not enter any enclosed or confined fire space without proper protective equipment. This may include self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against the hazardous effects of normal products of combustion or oxygen deficiency. Read the entire MSDS.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

See following pages

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental Impact: This material is not expected to present any environmental problems other than those associated with oil spills.

Precautions if Material is Released or Spilled: Eliminate all open flame in vicinity of spill or released vapor. Stop the source of the leak or release. Clean up releases as soon as possible, observing precautions in Special Protective Information. Contain liquid to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up small spills using appropriate techniques such as sorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Follow prescribed procedures for reporting and responding to larger releases.

Waste Disposal Methods: Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Contact local environmental or health authorities for approved disposal of this material.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stability (Thermal, Light, etc.): Stable.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): May react with strong oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Normal combustion forms carbon dioxide and water vapor; incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solubility: Miscible with hydrocarbons; insoluble in water.

Appearance (Color, Odor, etc.): Pale yellow liquid

Boiling Point: 157-371°C (315-700°F)

Melting Point: n/a

Specific Gravity: 0.82 @ 15.6/15.6°C (Typical)

Vapor Pressure: 0.04 psia @ 40°C

Vapor Density (Air=1): NDA

Percent Volatile (Volume %): NDA

Evaporation: NDA

Viscosity: 1.9 cSt @ 40°C (Min.)

n/a = Not Applicable
NDA = No Data Available

Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEVRON Diesel Fuel No. 2 **CPS 272102**

ADDITIONAL HEALTH DATA

Signs and symptoms of central nervous system effects may include one or more of the following: headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, weakness and loss of coordination. Affected persons usually experience complete recovery when removed from the exposure area.

This product contains a petroleum mid-distillate. Toxicology data from studies on similar hydrocarbon mid-distillates indicate that lifetime application to the skin of mice resulted in a low-level skin carcinogenicity response characterized by low tumor incidence and long latency. Other similar materials caused gene mutations in the Mouse Lymphoma Assay and in the Rat Bone Marrow Assay.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

READ AND OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON PRODUCT LABEL.

Contains Petroleum Distillate.

DO NOT USE OR STORE near flame, sparks or hot surfaces. USE ONLY IN WELL VENTILATED AREA. Keep container closed.

DO NOT weld, heat or drill container. Replace cap or bung. Emptied container still contains hazardous or explosive vapor or liquid.

CAUTION! Do not use pressure to empty drum or explosion may result.

WARNING! Not for use as portable heater or appliance fuel. Toxic fumes may accumulate and cause death.

NFPA RATINGS:

Health 1; Flammability 2; Reactivity 0.

HMIS Hazard Ratings:

Health 1; Flammability 2; Reactivity 0.

This product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals listed below which are subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Chemical	CAS #	% Composition
Benzene	71-43-2	0.002-0.011

Mooney Chemicals Inc.
2301 Scranton Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
(216) 781-9383

Date: May 16, 1986
Tradename: M-GARL 20
MFG. Code: 705
Product Class: Fungicide
NPCA HMIS: H1F2R0

In Treating Process Area

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS #	% ±5	TLV
Copper naphthenate	1338-02-9	73	1 mg/m3 as Copper (1)
Mineral Spirits	64742-88-7	27	350 mg/m3 (2)

(1) OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1 lists "Copper, dusts and mists"
(2) NIOSH Criteria Document, "Refined Petroleum Solvent," 1977.
ACGIH-TLV/TWA, 525 mg/m3; TLV/STEL, 1050 mg/m3 as Stoddard Solvent.

PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Range: 302 - 399° F.
Vapor Density _X_Heavier___Lighter
Evaporation Rate:___Faster_X_Slower than Ether
Percentage Volatile by Volume: 27%
Weight per Gallon: 8.3 Lbs.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA FLASH POINT: 140° F.

Classifications: OSHA: Combustible Liquid - Class II
DOT Shipping Name: Combustible Liquid, N.O.S.
DOT Hazard Class : Combustible Liquid, NA 1993

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
_X_FOAM _X_ALCOHOL FOAM* _X_CO_2 _X_DRY CHEMICAL _WATER FOG

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.
Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES
Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE FOR PRODUCT

Eyes: Can cause severe irri ion, redness, burning, and blurred on.
Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, or dermatitis.
Breathing: Can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, fatigue, headache, unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.
Swallowing: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration of the material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN: Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
IF IN EYES: Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.
IF BREATHED: If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet. Get medical attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of the material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

REACTIVITY DATA

Stable
Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents (e.g.nitric acid, permanganates), etc.
Hazardous Decomposition products: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Large spill: eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, or floor absorbent and shoveled into containers. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved self contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode is advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators under specified conditions.
(See your safety equipment supplier.)

VENTILATION: Provide sufficient mechanical (general) and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLVs.

GLOVES: Wear resistant gloves such as Neoprene.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type of safety glasses.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

SPECIAL PRECAUTION: Empty drums may retain combustible product residue. All precautions must be followed when empty. Do not use or store empty drum near heat, open flame, or welding torches.

fmat2.mgard

1/2 1.5 H_2O

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

("essentially similar" to OSHA - 20)

CCA Concentrate - In Treating room

Notice: The information herein is given in good faith but no warranty, express or implied, is mad

SECTION I — PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME OSMOSE WOOD PRESERVING CO. OF AMERICA, INC.	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO (404) 228-8434
ADDRESS Southern/Western Division 1016 Everee Inn Road, Griffin, GA 30224	DATE FORM WRITTEN 5/1/80
TRADE NAME [illegible] (50%)	SYNONYMS CCA Type C

SECTION II — HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS[2]

MATERIAL AND COMPONENT	%	TLV
Arsenic Acid (expressed as As_2O_5)	17	0.5 mg/M³ as As *
Chromic Acid (water soluble)	23.75	0.1 mg/M³ as Cr
Cupric Oxide	9.25	1.0 mg/M³ as Cu

* Pesticide applicators are exempt from the OSHA arsenic standard 29 CFR 1910.1018

SECTION III — PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT, 760 MM HG	100°C	MELTING POINT	
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O = 1)	1.64	VAPOR PRESSURE	
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)		SOLUBILITY IN H_2O % BY WT	100%
% VOLATILES BY VOL.	50	EVAPORATION RATE (BUYLY ACETATE = 1)	
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	~~Dark red-orange liquid~~ NO ODOR	PH (AS IS) 1.0	PH (1% SOL) 1.3 — 2.0

SECTION IV — FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT (TEST METHOD)	N.A.	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % BY VOL.		LOWER	UPPER

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: ☐ WATER FOG ☐ ALCOHOL FOAM ☐ DRY CHEMICAL ☐ FOAM ☐ CO_2 ☐ OTHER

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: This product will not burn. 50% aqueous solution.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE	See Section II; Oral LD_{50} >50 mg/kg Dermal LD_{50} <200 mg/kg
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE	Highly irritating to skin and eyes. Repeated dermal exposure may cause dermatitis. Toxic by ingestion, causes gastroenteritis, esophageal pain, vomiting and anuria or oligania.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES	Dermal: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Eyes: Flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Ingestion: CALL A PHYSICIAN. If conscious, induce vomiting (finger or blunt instrument to back of throat). Give water and then induce vomiting again.

SECTION VI — REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Reducing agents.
	STABLE X	

INCOMPATABILITY (Materials to Avoid): Strong reducing agents. Aluminum and zinc in an acid medium.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Under certain conditions where aluminum & zinc are present, arsine gas may be generated.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR	CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	WILL NOT OCCUR Y	

SECTION VII — SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Avoid contact. Dike and recover excess liquid. Absorb remainder with Osmose neutralizing compound or sawdust. Dispose absorbent and contaminated soil in an approved hazardous waste landfill.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD (To be in accordance with U.S. Federal, State and Local laws): This product is toxic to fish - Do not contaminate water. Excess chemical and sludge must go to an approved hazardous waste landfill. Containers: triple rinse and bury in sanitary landfill or take to drum reclaimer.

SECTION VIII — SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify Type): Normally not needed. See 29 CFR 1910.1018. Respiratory protection required if used as a spray or mist.

VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST: Sufficient	SPECIAL
	MECHANICAL (General)	OTHER

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Plastic or rubber. EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: As necessary to avoid dermal contact.

SECTION IX — SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Read Osmose Operating Manual. Do not use as spray or mist without respiratory protection. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If interior of shoes is contaminated, discard.

Information on this form [illegible]

CCA Working Solution
In Treating room

DILUTE SOLUTION OF OSMOSE K-33-C (50%)

EPA REG. NO. 3008-36

DILUTE SOLUTION CONCENTRATION RANGE: 0.5% TO 8.0%

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	RANGE:
Arsenic Pentoxide	0.1700 - 2.72%
Copper Oxide	0.0925 - 1.48%
Chromic Acid	0.2375 - 3.80%
INERT INGREDIENT:	
Water	99.5000 - 92.00%
	100.0000 - 100.00%

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed - Induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger. Avoid aspiration of vomit. Do not induce vomiting of an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

If Inhaled - Remove victim to fresh air. Apply respiration if indicated. Call a physician immediately.

If On Skin - Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water.

If In Eyes - Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician immediately.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

See Osmose K-33-C (50%) label for additional precautionary statements, directions for use personal protective equipment and other information

ATTACHMENT 13

TECHNICAL ADDENDUM

The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) observed soil staining from hydrocarbons and cracking of the concrete drip pad which may have allowed wood preservative to drip through the drip pad at Nevada Wood Preserving. Soil contamination may be in excess of the limits established by state regulations.

Federal and State laws require that contaminated sites be evaluated and the appropriate corrective action be taken. The division may order the owner or operator of a site or other person responsible for a site to conduct a site assessment and develop a remediation plan if it receives information that the handling, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal, release or threatened release of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste may present an imminent and substantial hazard to human health, public safety or the environment. The division may, pursuant to the order, require the owner, or operator or other responsible person to submit a plan for the site assessment. A plan for the site assessment must include:

1. Information identifying the site that includes the:

   A. Location of the site, including the street address, municipality, county, zip code, latitude and longitude to the nearest second, township, range and section;

   B. Name, address and telephone number of the owner of the site;

   C. Name of any business associated with the site, and the name, address and telephone number of the operator and the owner of the business;

   D. Name, address and telephone number of the person to contact at the site.

2. A sampling plan describing in detail the method to be used to locate sources of contamination at the site and to determine the nature and extent of the contamination. The sampling plan must include:

   A. Descriptions of the soil and the geographic, geologic, and hydrogeologic characteristics of the site;

   B. A statement identifying the classifications of the site pursuant to local land use and zoning ordinances;

   C. A scaled map of the site showing:

      a. The locations where hazardous substances or

hazardous wastes have been handled, stored, transported, treated, or disposed of; and

b. The locations of interior drains, sumps, septic tanks, leachfields and water wells;

D. A detailed description of any known release or disposal of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste that occurred during current and, to the extent available from diligent inquiry, past operations at the site;

E. A discussion of each area of potential environmental concern including locations where samples will be taken, the procedures to be used to take samples, the frequency of taking samples, target compounds and analytical methodologies;

F. A description of the procedures to be used during the implementation of the sampling plan in order to attain quality assurance and quality control, including:

a. The equipment and procedures to be used for taking and handling samples and procedures to be used to decontaminate that equipment;

b. The identity of the laboratory that will be used for analyzing the samples taken; and

c. The procedures for quality assurance and quality control to be used in the field and in the laboratory; and

G. A description of the health and safety practices to be used during the implementation of the sampling plan.

3. A schedule of the proposed tasks to be performed in assessing the site, including a schedule for submission to the division of progress reports describing the status of the sampling and analytical activities.

4. Copies of all Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all chemicals stored or used on site.

In accordance with NAC 459.970 to 459.9729, as of July 1, 1991, services involving response, assessment and/or remediation for a fee must be performed under the direction and responsible control of a person who is certified by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

If you require professional and technical assistance, please contact Mr. Ralph Capurro in this office at (702) 687-4670 x3016

for listings of known consultants and contractors who will perform various site related tasks. Additional pollution prevention assistance may be obtained from the University of Nevada, Reno, College of Business Administration's Nevada Small Business Development Center (702) 784-1717.

Should you have any questions or if you need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Ed Basham at 702-687-4670 x3017. All future correspondence regarding this technical addendum should be addressed to Ed Basham, the NDEP corrective action officer.